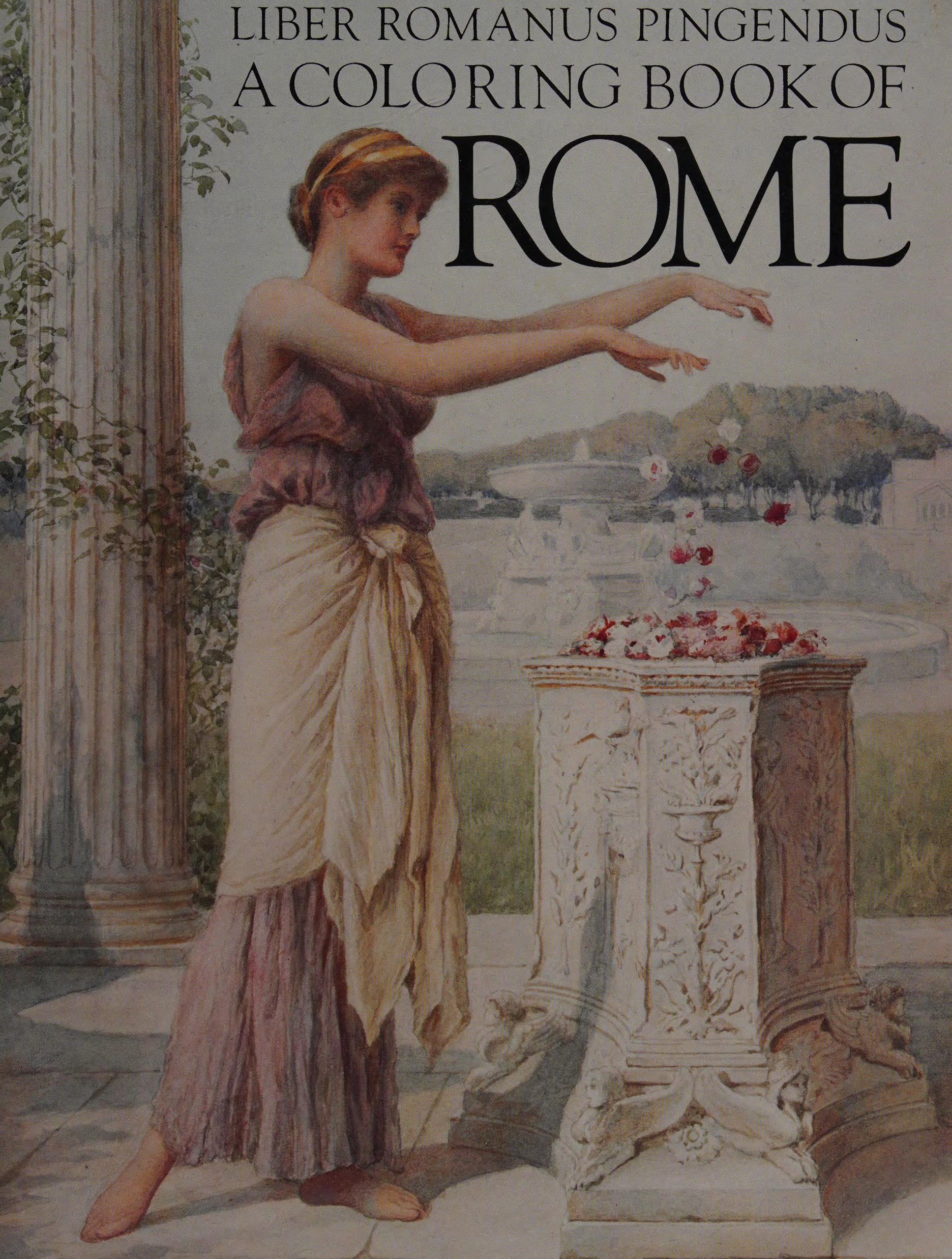


LIBER ROMANUS PINGENDUS
A COLORING BOOK OF
ROME



Palazzo Spada,
Rome

Bellerophon Romanus libros magnificos Bellerophonteos quaesiturus iter fidele Pegaso comparat. Tu autem non alium debes quam emporio museove emere. Etiam si involucrum longum signatum ad locum dictum mittas, catalogum novissimum accipias.

Here is a Roman Bellerophon, about to take off on trusty Pegasus to look for some magnificent Bellerophon Books. You, however, need only go to your store or museum for some, or just send a stamped, long envelop for our latest catalog, to the address below.



Aeneas, son of Venus and Anchises, carries his old father away from the ruins of Troy. His son, Ascanius (also called Iulus), follows. After years of wandering, Aeneas landed in Italy, according to Roman legend. There he settled in Latium and married into the Latin tribe. Romans traced their ancestry through Aeneas back to the Trojans; the Julian family in particular claimed descent from his son Iulus.

Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostrae;
ipse subibo umeris nec me labor iste gravabit;
quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periculum,
una salus ambobus erit. Mihi parvus Iulus
sit comes...

Vergil, *Aeneid*, 2. 707



From the Altar of the *Gens Augusta*, from Carthage, Aloui Museum, Tunis



Capitoline Museum, Rome



MARS ULTOR

Mars was god of war, but it is very likely that he was originally an agricultural deity as well. *Ultor*, The Avenger, was a title given him by Augustus, who built a temple to celebrate his revenge against the murderers of Julius Caesar. This statue is probably a copy of the one that stood there.

Mars venit et veniens bellica signa dedit.
Ultor ad ipse suos caelo descendit honores
templaque in Augusto conspicienda foro.
et deus est ingens et opus: debebat in urbe
non aliter nati Mars habitare sui.

Ovid, Fasti, 5.550

ROMULUS, REMUS AND THE SHE-WOLF

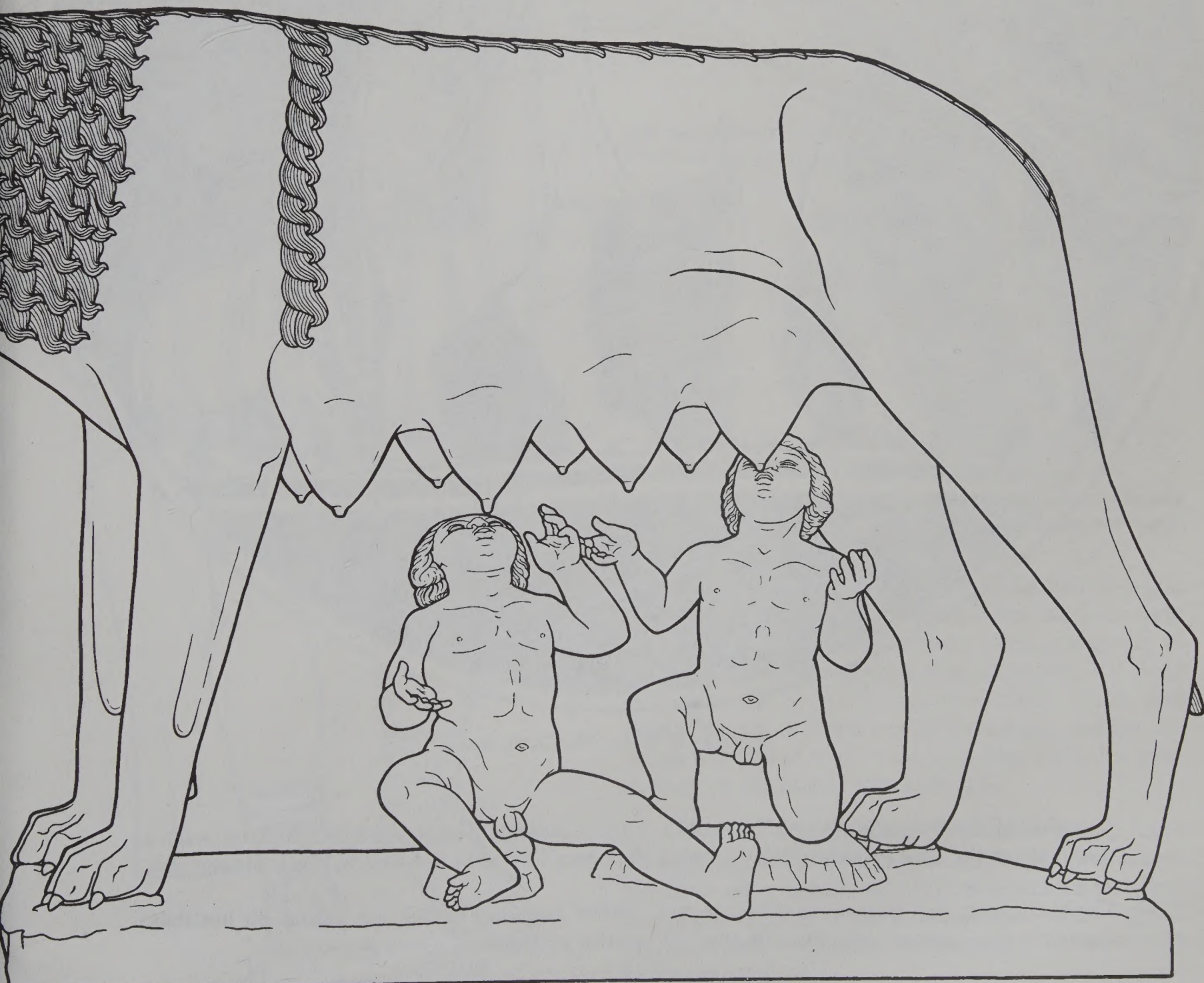
The twins were the children of Rhea Silvia, daughter of the Alban king Numitor and, she claimed, Mars. Their grandfather rejected them and ordered them left out to die. A passing wolf suckled them, and they were brought up by the king's shepherd, Faustulus. Later the twins quarrelled over the founding of a city on the site of Rome. Remus was killed, and the new town was named for Romulus.

Tenet fama cum fluitantem alueum, quo expositi erant pueri, tenuis in sicco aqua destituisset, lupam sitientem ex montibus qui circa sunt ad puerilem vagitum cursum flexisse; eam submissas infantibus adeo mitem praeuisse mammas ut lingua lambentem pueros magister regii pecoris invenerit...

Livy, *Ab urbe condita*, I. 4

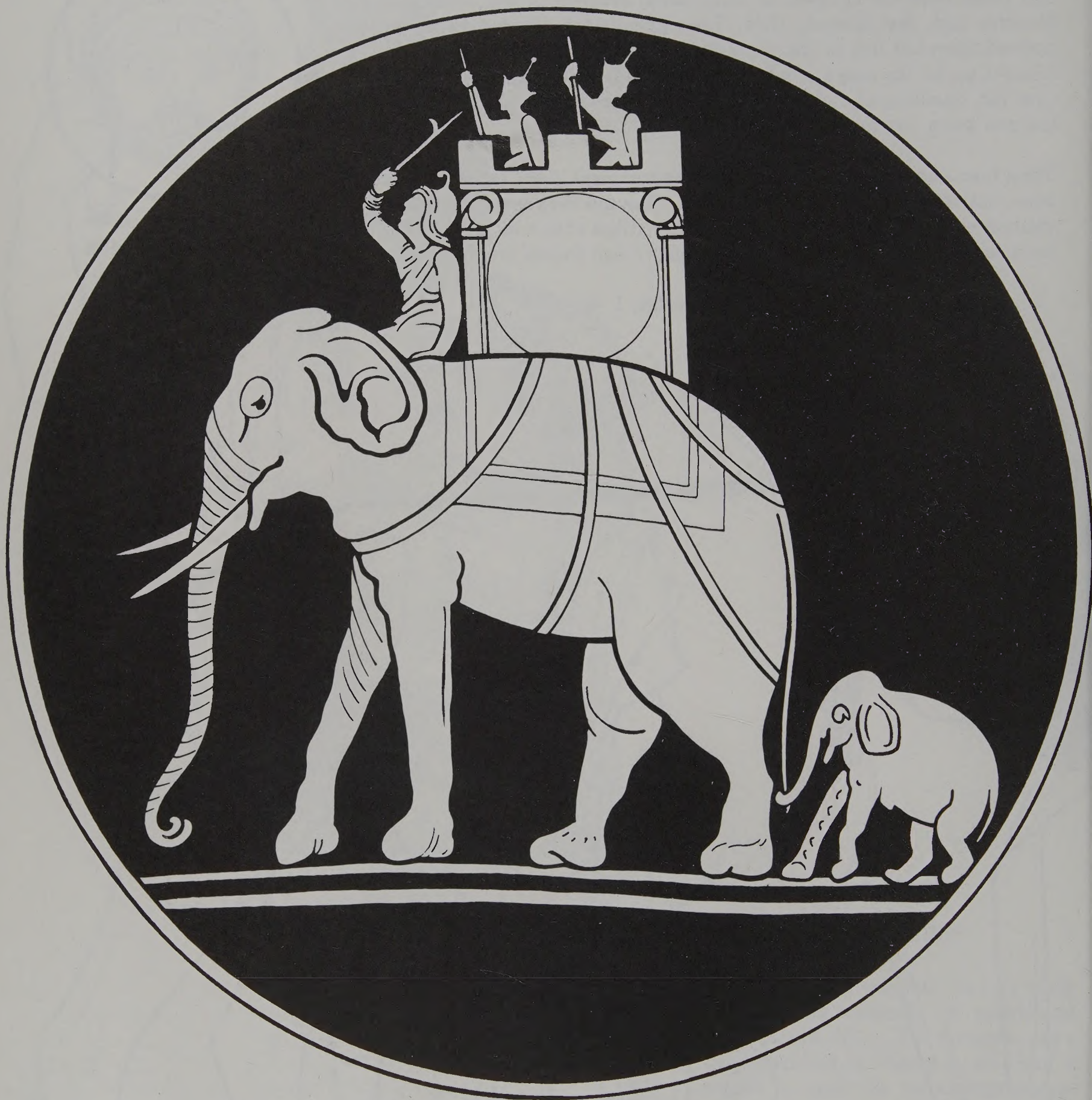


Forum Museum, Rome
NUMA POMPILIUS
Second king of Rome
(715-673 B.C.)



She-wolf, fifth century B.C.; twins, fifteenth century A.D.

Palazzo dei Conservatori, Rome



From a dish in the Villa Giulia, Rome

Hannibal of Carthage was one of the world's greatest generals. The forces with which he began a march across the Alps to invade Italy included elephants, long used in battle by the Carthaginians.

Elephanti sicut per artas praecipitesque vias magna mora agebantur, ita tutum ab hostibus, quacumque incederent, quia insuetis adeundi propius metus erat, agmen praebebant.

Livy, *Ab urbe condita*, 21. 35. 3



GAIUS
JULIUS CAESAR
Vatican Museum



GNAEUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS

One of Rome's greatest generals, Pompey held enormous power by both legal and illegal means until Caesar defeated him at Pharsalus.



MARCUS ANTONIUS

ably reorganized the Eastern part of the Empire. His alliance with Cleopatra outraged Rome and led to his defeat at Actium in 31 B.C.



MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS,

who killed Julius Caesar in the vain hope of restoring the Roman Republic. Defeated by Octavian and Antony, he died at Philippi.

As dictator, Caesar tried to deal with the problems that had brought unrest and civil war to Rome for some sixty years. The government, suitable for a city, was unable to handle the requirements of running an empire. Yet those in power clung to the old republican forms. Kings had been driven out of Rome over 400 years ago, and the suspicion that Caesar might want to be king led to his assassination on the Ides of March, 44 B.C.

Conversus hinc ad ordinandum rei publicae statum fastos correxit iam pridem vitio pontificum per intercalandi licentiam adeo turbatos ut neque messium feriae aestate neque vindemiarum autumno competerent; annumque ad cursum solis accomodavit...taliam agentem atque meditantem mors praevenit.

AUGUSTUS
27 B.C. - A.D. 14

C. Octavius, just eighteen when Julius Caesar was murdered, was found to be Caesar's heir and adopted son. Antony and Octavian succeeded in confirming Caesar's will and other acts and overcoming his enemies. As triumvirs from 43 onward, Octavian, Antony and Lepidus were responsible for the death of some 330 senators, including Cicero, and 2,000 knights, but they avenged the death of Caesar. As consul in 31, Octavian defeated Antony at Actium. After the closed temple of Janus in 29 B.C. proclaimed peace, Augustus "restored" the working of the old Republic, but as princeps used his powers of tribune and proconsul to create the basis for future imperial rule. During his long and peaceful principate, the empire was extended, trade flourished, and Rome was turned "from brick to marble." Ancient religion was revived, and literature (especially poetry honoring Augustus) flowered.

Tua, Caesar, aetas

fruges et agris rettulit uberes
et signa nostro restituit Iovi
derepta Parthorum superbis
postibus et vacuum duellis

Ianum Quirini clausit et ordinem
rectum evaganti frena licentiae
iniecit emovitque culpas
et veteres revocavit artes,

per quas Latinum nomen et Italiae
crevere vires famaue et imperi
porrecta maiestas ad ortus
solis ab Hesperio cubili.

Horace, *Odes*, IV. 15



LIVIA DRUSILLA, later JULIA AUGUSTA
58 B.C. - A.D. 29



From a cameo in the Royal Coin Collection, the Hague

Married first to Tiberius Claudius Nero, Livia was the mother of the future Emperor Tiberius. Octavian fell madly in love with her, and her husband divorced her so that she could marry him. Happily married to Augustus for fifty-three years, Livia was well-suited to the position of consort.

(Augustus) Liviam Drusillam matrimonio Tiberi Neronis et quidem praegnantem abduxit dilexitque et probavit unice ac perseveranter.

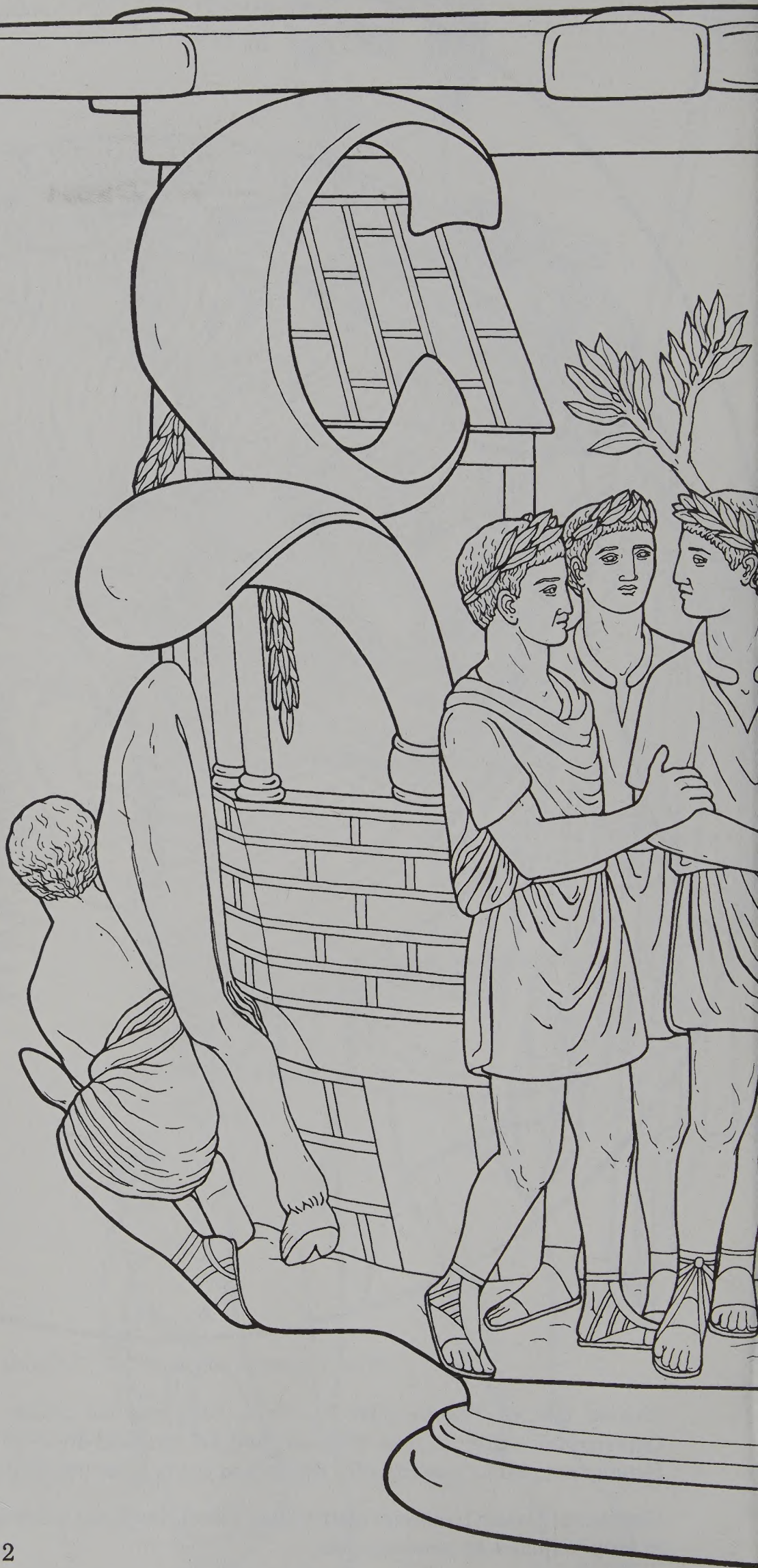
Suetonius, *Divus Augustus*, 62.2

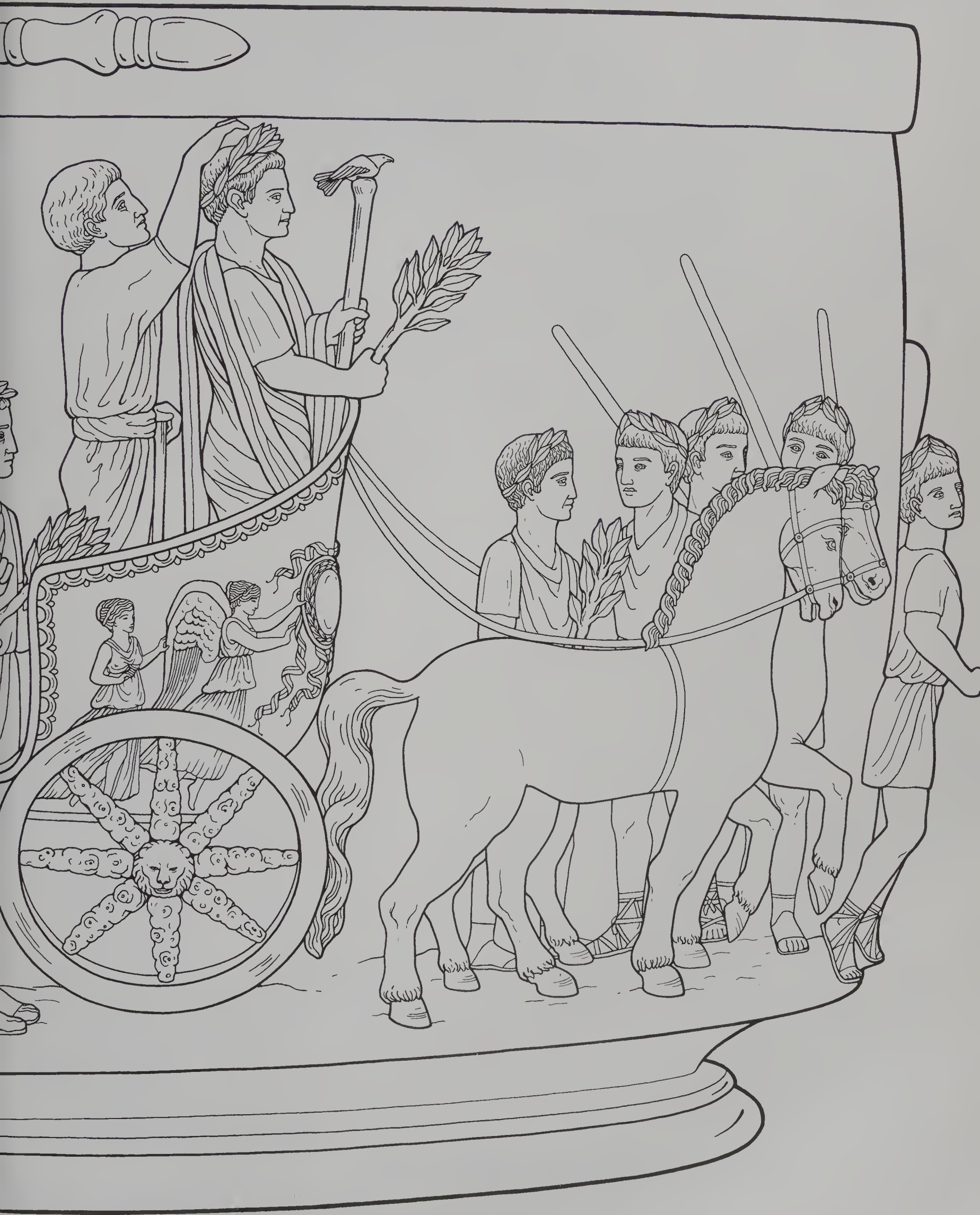
TIBERIUS
JULIUS CAESAR AUGUSTUS
A.D. 14 - 37

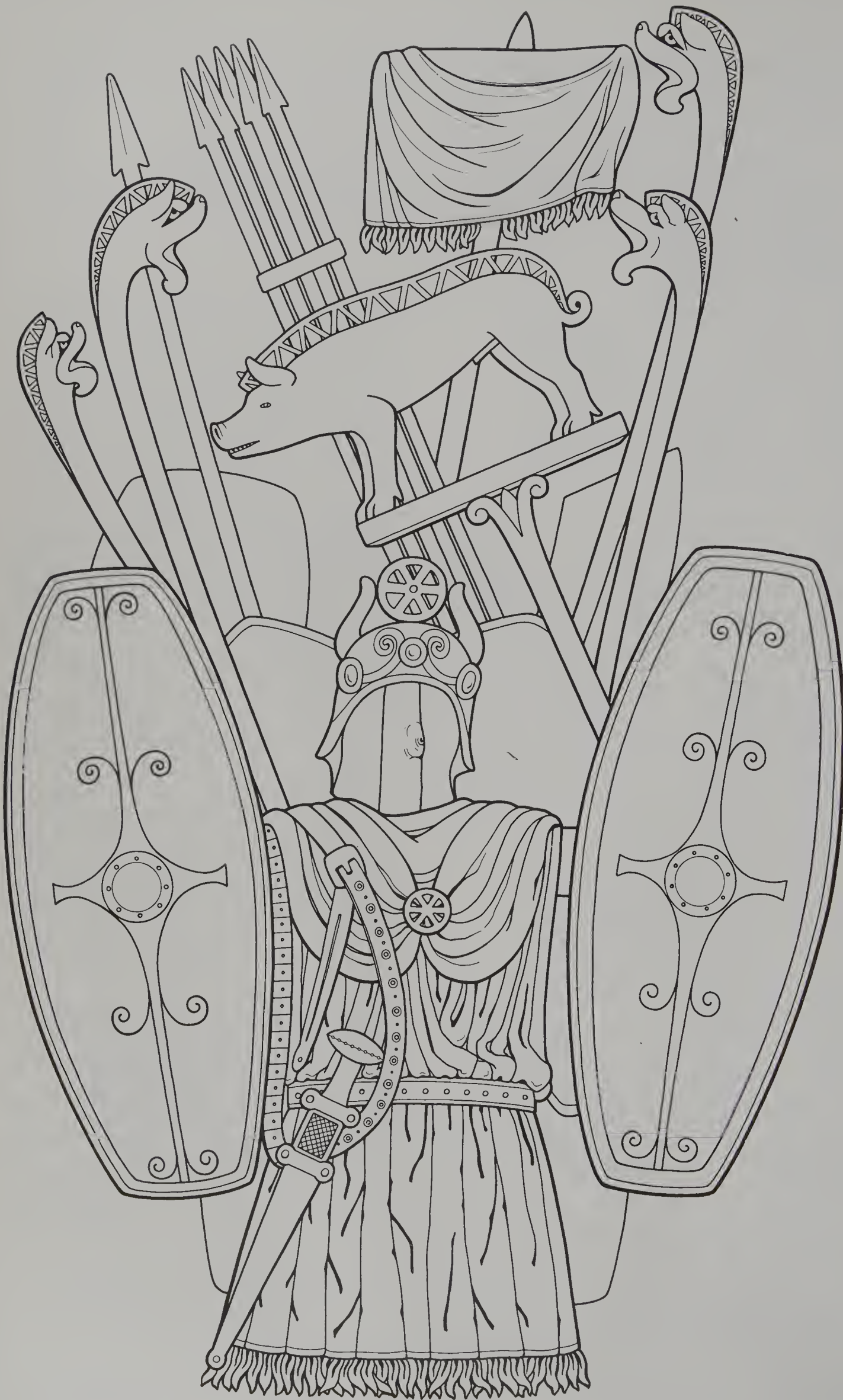
Augustus' adopted son was not the heir he would have chosen, but he had outlived all earlier candidates. The Senate declared Augustus a god shortly after his funeral and persuaded a reluctant Tiberius, then fifty-five, to take his place as *princeps senatus*. For several years Tiberius worked closely with the Senate. But Sejanus, Praetorian Prefect, became increasingly influential. The death of Tiberius' son Drusus (poisoned by Sejanus) disheartened Tiberius, and he withdrew to the island of Capreae. In his absence, Sejanus' power grew, until in 31 he was executed for conspiracy. Tiberius continued to rule long-distance and never returned to Rome until his death at seventy-seven in 37. He is most criticized for allowing a large number of trials for treason and a growing severity of punishment; in the latter years of his reign, few felt immune. In most respects, he made a conscientious effort to do his job; the provinces were well ruled, and diplomacy rather than force kept major conflicts from arising. Austere and disliking games and spectacles, Tiberius was not endeared to the people by his frugality; news of his death was greeted with the cry 'Tiberius to the Tiber!'

Quin etiam speciem libertatis quandam induxit conservatis senatui ac magistratibus et maiestate pristina et potestate. Neque tam parvum quicquam neque tam magnum publici privatique negotii fuit, de quo non ad patres conscriptos referretur...Praesidibus onerandas tributo provincias suadentibus rescripsit boni pastoris esse tondere pecus, non deglubere.

Suetonius, *Tiberius*, 30; 32. 2







A TROPHY

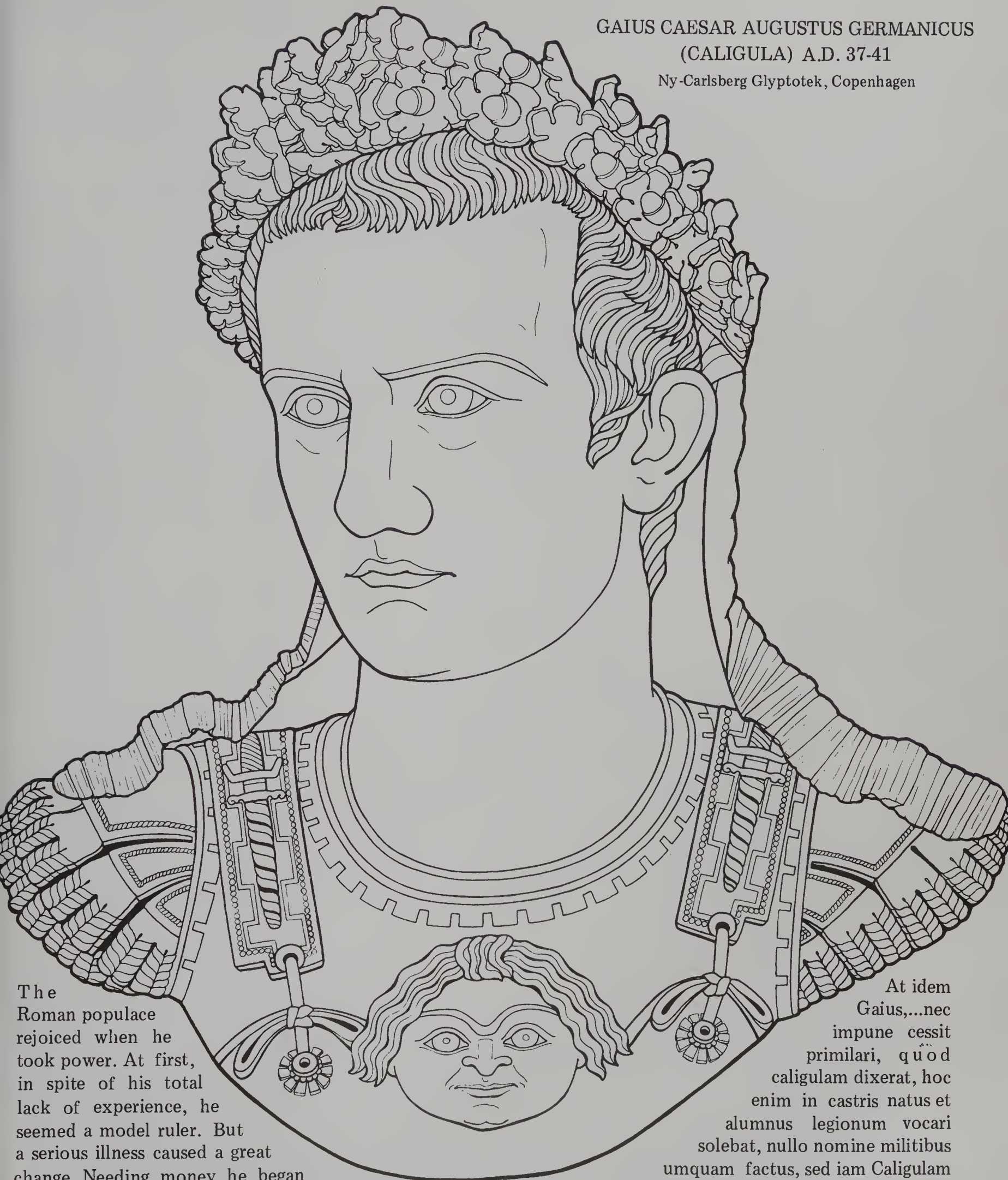
Following a battle, Greek and Roman soldiers set up a trophy, enemy armor dedicated to the god who had helped them win. Such armor was carved on the Arch of Orange, which commemorates a victory over the Celts, probably in A.D. 21. At the center are crossed pieces of wood draped with tunic and cloak. The sword is Roman, not Gallic; it was worn by a partly Romanized Gaul. The *vexillum* at the top belongs to the Roman victors; this trophy is a collection of all sorts of sacred arms. The shields, boar standard, helmets and trumpets are all Gallic. Perhaps the mouths of the trumpets are supposed to be dragons; boar bristles adorn their backs.

Miles in loco proelii Tiberium imperatorem salutavit struxitque aggerem et in modum tropaeorum arma subscriptis victarum gentium nominibus imposuit.

Tacitus, *Annals*, II.18

GAIUS CAESAR AUGUSTUS GERMANICUS
(CALIGULA) A.D. 37-41

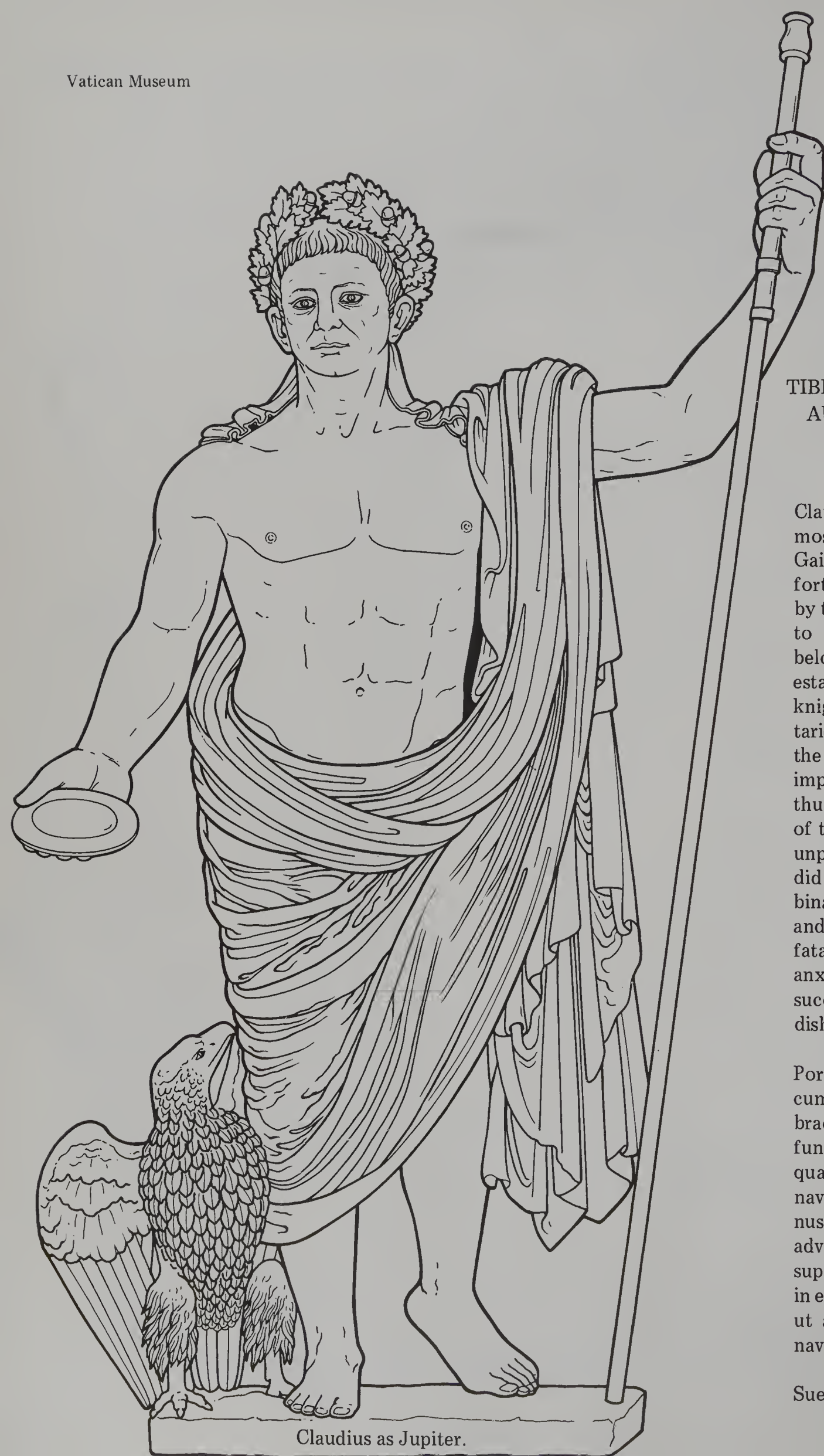
Ny-Carlsberg Glyptotek, Copenhagen



The Roman populace rejoiced when he took power. At first, in spite of his total lack of experience, he seemed a model ruler. But a serious illness caused a great change. Needing money he began trials and confiscations of property.

Possibly deranged by his illness, he began to claim divinity and proclaimed his dead sister a goddess. His tyranny became worse until, in January of 41, Gaius and his family were murdered.

At idem Gaius,...nec impune cessit primilari, quod caligulam dixerat, hoc enim in castris natus et alumnus legionum vocari solebat, nullo nomine militibus umquam factus, sed iam Caligulam convicium et probrum iudicabat cothurnatus.



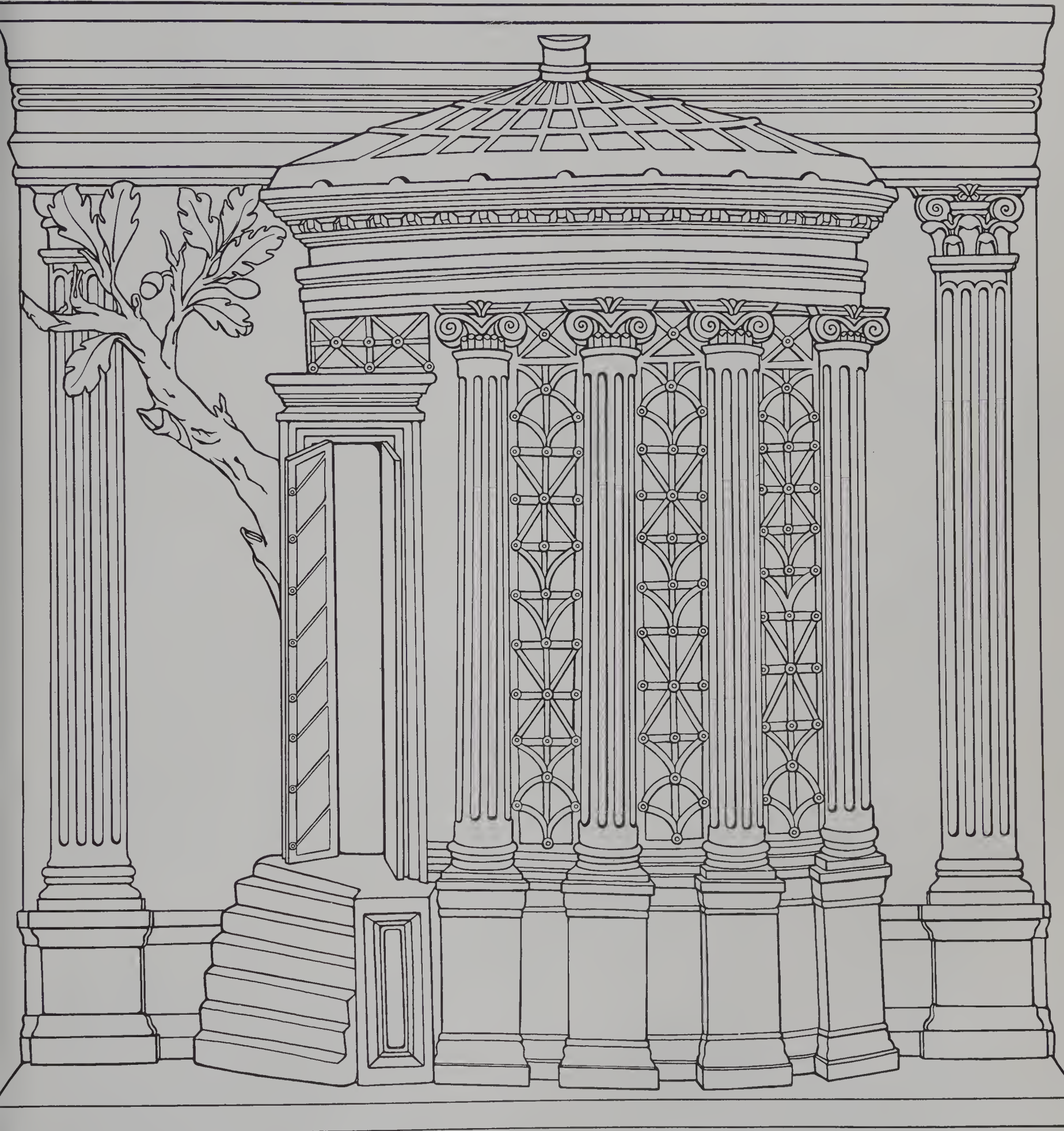
Claudius as Jupiter.

TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS CAESAR
AUGUSTUS GERMANICUS
Afterward deified
A.D. 41 - 54

Claudius became Emperor almost by accident; hiding after Gaius' murder, he was dragged forth and hailed as Imperator by the Praetorian Guard. Partly to manage the huge property belonging to the principate, he established a bureaucracy of knights and freedmen, secretaries of departments such as the treasury. A framework for imperial administration was thus created. However, several of these men wielded great and unprecedented power, and so did Claudius' wives. The combination of powerful freedmen and a powerful wife proved fatal. Late in 54 Agrippina, anxious to see her son Nero succeed, treated Claudius to a dish of poisoned mushrooms.

Portum Ostiae extruxit circumducto dextra sinistraque brachio et ad introitum profundo iam solo mole obiecta; quam quo stabilius fundaret, navem ante demersit, qua magnus obeliscus ex Aegypto fuerat advectus, congestisque pilis superpositi altissimam turrem in exemplum Alexandrini Phari, ut ad nocturnos ignes cursum navigia dirigerent.

Suetonius, *Divus Claudus*, 20.3



A Roman Temple, perhaps Augustus' Temple of Vesta

Within the round temple of Vesta near the Roman Forum, six women, Vestal Virgins, tended the sacred fire, which was never to go out. A Vestal who permitted the fire to die was thought to be guilty of a great personal defect and was ceremonially flogged by the Chief Priest.

Vesta eadem est et terra: subest vigil ignis utrique:
significant sedem terra focusque suam.

Ovid, *Fasti*, 6. 267



Musée du Louvre, Paris

JULIA AGRIPPINA
with her young son, then called
L.DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS
A.D. 15 - 59

Nero owed his position as princeps to his mom. At first Agrippina was informally co-regent with Nero (the coin on the back cover was minted at this time). Along with Seneca, his tutor, and Burrus, Praetorian Prefect, she exerted great influence over her son. By having Agrippina murdered in 59, Nero gained greater freedom to follow his own preference for pleasure, Greek rather than Roman in style. With the help of Seneca and Burrus, Nero had ruled rather well. After 62, when Burrus died and Seneca retired, problems began. His fondness for acting and singing was un-Roman and alienated the Senate and the army. Furthermore, they often replaced more serious concerns. Although he probably did not play the lyre while most of Rome burned in 64, the wide circulation of the story shows what people thought of his artistic endeavors. Nero spent most of the year 67 in Greece, happily winning prizes in athletic and artistic competitions. Soon after his return to Italy, Vindex, governor of Gallia Lugdunensis, revolted and persuaded Sulpicius Galba, governor of Hispania Tarraconensis, to join him. The Senate declared Nero a public enemy. Unable to organize an effective opposition, Nero committed suicide in June of 68, purportedly muttering "*qualis artifex pereo.*"

Tum Agrippina, sceleris olim certa et oblatae occasionis propra nec ministrorum egens, de genere veneni consultavit, ne repentino et praecipiti facinus proderetur; si lentum et tabidum delegisset, ne admotus supremis Claudius et dolo intellecto ad amorem filii rediret. Exquisitum aliquid placebat, quod turbaret mentem et mortem differret. Deligitur artifex talium vocabulo Locusta, nuper veneficii damnata et diu inter instrumenta regni habita...

NERO
CLAUDIUS CAESAR
A.D. 54-68





SERVIUS SULPICIUS GALBA A.D. 68 - 69

After the death of Nero, Galba took the title of Caesar and marched from Spain to Rome. One of his chief tasks was to restore the state finances, seriously depleted by Nero. But Galba saved money in the wrong ways; he failed to pay the soldiers a promised donative, and he stopped the games and festivities which had kept Nero popular. On 1 January 69, the legions on the Rhine decided not to renew their oath of allegiance to Galba. Seeing his position, the seventy-three year old emperor chose Piso Licinianus as successor. Otho, who thought he should have been Galba's choice, contrived to be hailed as emperor by the praetorians. On 15 January 69, Galba made the mistake of entering the Forum, where he was struck down and killed by Otho's soldiers.

Finis Neronis ut laetus primo gaudentium impetu fuerat, ita varios motus animorum non modo in urbe apud patres aut populum aut urbanum militem, sed omnes legiones ducesque conciverat, evulgato imperii arcano, posse principem alibi quam Romae fieri.



MARCUS SALVIUS OTHO A.D. 69

Nero had sent Otho to the province of Lusitania so that he could have the undivided attention of Otho's wife, Poppaea Sabina, whom he later married. Thus, Otho had not been loathe to support Galba against Nero. But, even before Galba's death the legions on the Rhine and in upper Germany had already hailed Aulus Vitellius as emperor. Otho was backed by the legions on the Danube, the Euphrates and those in Egypt and Africa, most too far away to be useful. By the time 100,000 German troops marched into Italy, Otho had barely 25,000 troops at his immediate service. Vitellius' German soldiers inflicted a heavy defeat near Bedriacum. On 16 April 69 Otho realized that his position was hopeless and committed suicide, after ruling for just three months.

Origo illi e municipio Ferentio, pater consularis, avus praetorius; maternum genus impar nec tamen indecorum. Pueritia ac iuventa, qualem monstravimus. Duobus facinoribus, altero flagitiosissimo, altero egregio, tantundem apud posteros meruit bonae famae quantum malae.

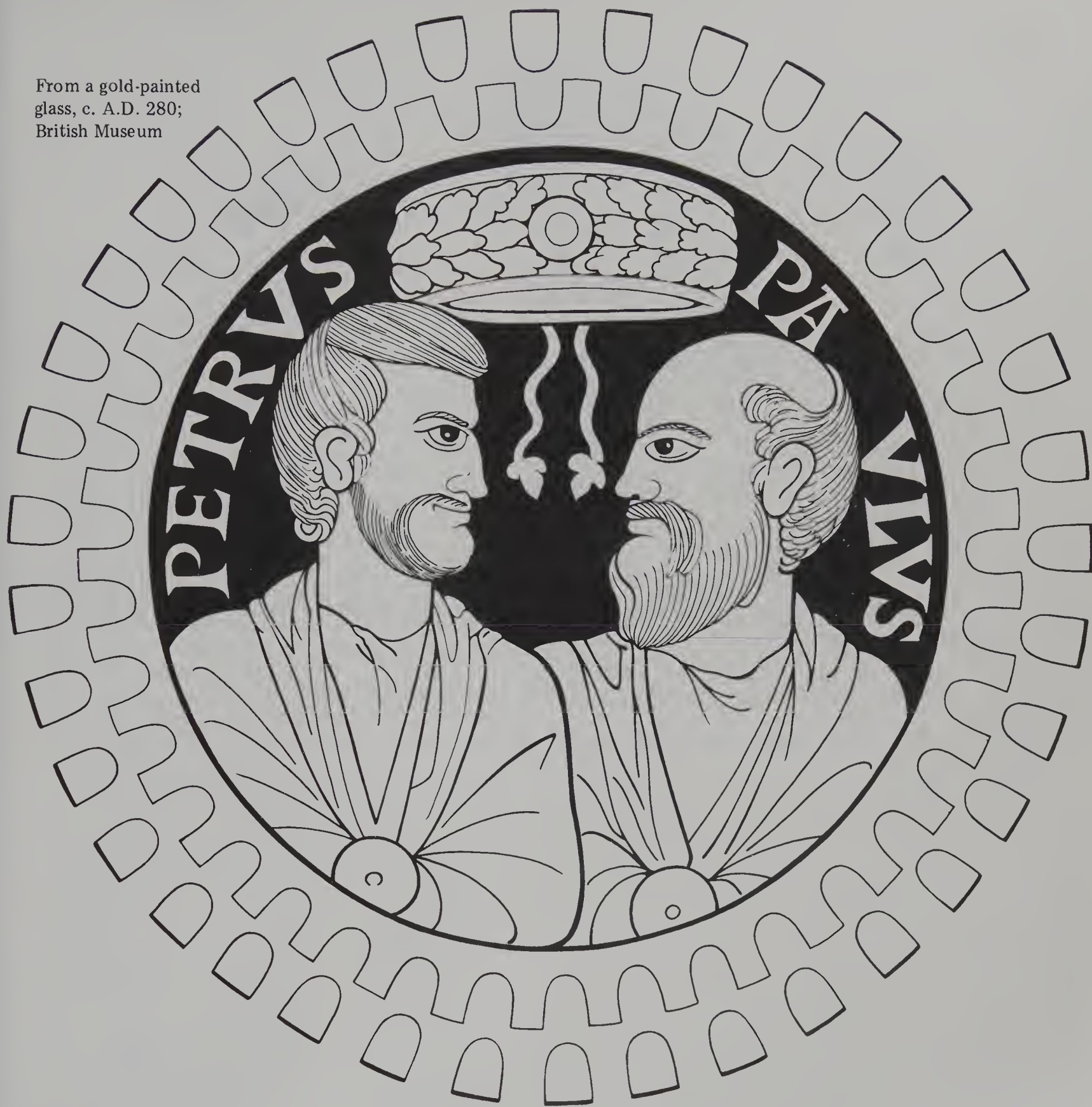


AULUS VITELLIUS A.D. 69

On the news of Otho's death, Vitellius marched from Gaul to Rome as a conqueror, accompanied by about 60,000 troops. Along the way the soldiers were permitted to fight and plunder, and they were no more disciplined when they reached Rome. Once in Rome, Vitellius did not attend to keeping his troops in good condition, and his treatment of the soldiers who had supported Otho was unwise. When it became clear that Vitellius' chief concerns (according to Suetonius) were gluttony and cruelty, T. Flavius Vespasianus, governor of Judaea, was persuaded to take advantage of the disaffection of these soldiers. Vespasian's armies defeated Vitellius' at Cremona. His brother, Sabinus, almost persuaded Vitellius to abdicate, but the mob refused to allow it; the temple of Jupiter on the Capitol had been burned before a final defeat of Vitellius' partisans culminated in his murder in the Forum on 20 December 69. Thus ended the "year of the four emperors."

Id facinus post conditam urbem luctuosissimum foedissimumque rei publicae populi Romani accidit, nullo externo hoste, propitiis, si per mores nostros liceret, deis, sedem Iovis Optimi Maximi, auspato a maioribus pignus imperii conditam, quam non Porsenna dedita urbe neque Galli capta temerare potuissent, furore principum excindi. Arserat et ante Capitolium civili bello, sed fraude privata: nunc palam obsessum, palam incensum, quibus armorum causis? Quo tantae cladis pretio stetit?

From a gold-painted
glass, c. A.D. 280;
British Museum



PETER AND PAUL A.D. 64?

Both Peter and Paul were rumored to have died during the persecution of Christians after the great fire at Rome in 64, but it is unlikely. Only one of many foreign cults, Christianity was more disliked than most because Romans could not understand the secrecy that surrounded it, nor the refusal of its adherents to swear allegiance to the emperor as well as to their God. Nero used the Christians as a scapegoat when many in Rome accused him of setting the great fire.

...in eis qui ad me tamquam Christiani deferebantur hunc sum secutus modum. Interrogavi ipsos an essent Christiani. Confitentes iterum ac tertio interrogavi, supplicium minatus; perseverantes duci iussi...Qui negabant esse se Christianos aut fuisse, cum praeunte me deos appellarent et imagini tuae, quam propter hoc iusseram cum simulacris numinum adferri, ture ac vino supplicarent, praeterea male dicerent Christo, quorum nihil cogi dicuntur, qui sunt re vere Christiani, demittendos esse putavi.

Pliny, *Letters*, XCVI, asking Trajan's approval of his treatment of Christians

JUNO SOSPITA

Vatican Museum

Juno was an old Italian goddess. She watched over all aspects of the lives of women and was closely connected with the moon. At Lanuvium she was worshipped as Sospita, the Savior. As Sospita, armed and wearing a goatskin cape, she was a goddess of the State as well as of the home.

. . . Illam vestram Sospitam. Quam tu numquam ne in somnis quidem vides nisi cum pelle caprina cum hasta cum scutulo cum calceolis repandis: at non est talis Argia nec Romana Iuno. Ergo alia species Iunonis Argivis, alia Lanuvinis, alia nobis. . . quot hominum linguae, tot nomina deorum.

Cicero, *De Natura Deorum*,
I. XXIX. 84

Vespasian's younger son Domitian succeeded Titus. At first he was firm but fair; the Empire was well run and its frontiers were strengthened. But fear of plots against him grew, and by 93 he became a Reign of Terror. Even his wife felt so unsafe that she was party to the plot to murder him 18 September 96.

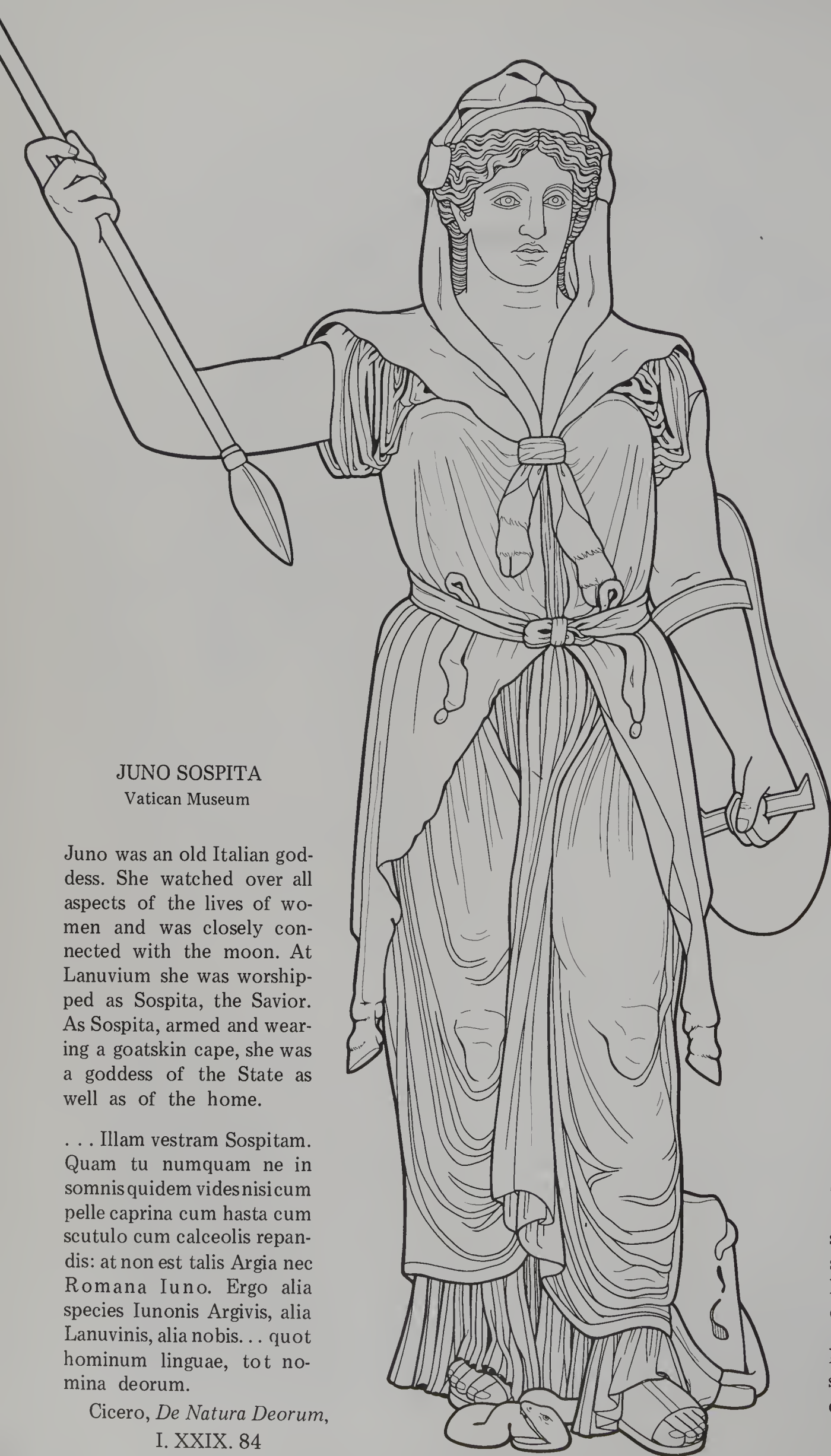
Occisum eum populus indifferenter, miles gravissime tulit. contra senatus adeo laetatus est ut... clipeos et imagines eius coram detrahi et ibidem solari affligi iuberet, novissime erigendos ubique titulos abolendamque omnem memoriam decerneret.

Suetonius, *Domitianus*, 23

Simply by bringing peace after the bloodshed of 69-70, Vespasian did great good. He also brought financial stability (by the unpopular means of raising taxes). Worthy provincial men were taken into the senate and the citizens of Spain were given Latin rights. Vespasian encouraged art, literature and learning (teachers were exempted from taxation) and built the Colosseum and Temple of Peace. His sense of humor did not fail; his last words were, "Goodness, do believe I'm becoming a god!"

Et ambigua de Vespasiano fama solusque omnium ante se principum in melius mutatus est.

Tacitus, *Histories*, I. 50



TITUS FLAVIUS
DOMITIANUS
A.D. 81 - 96

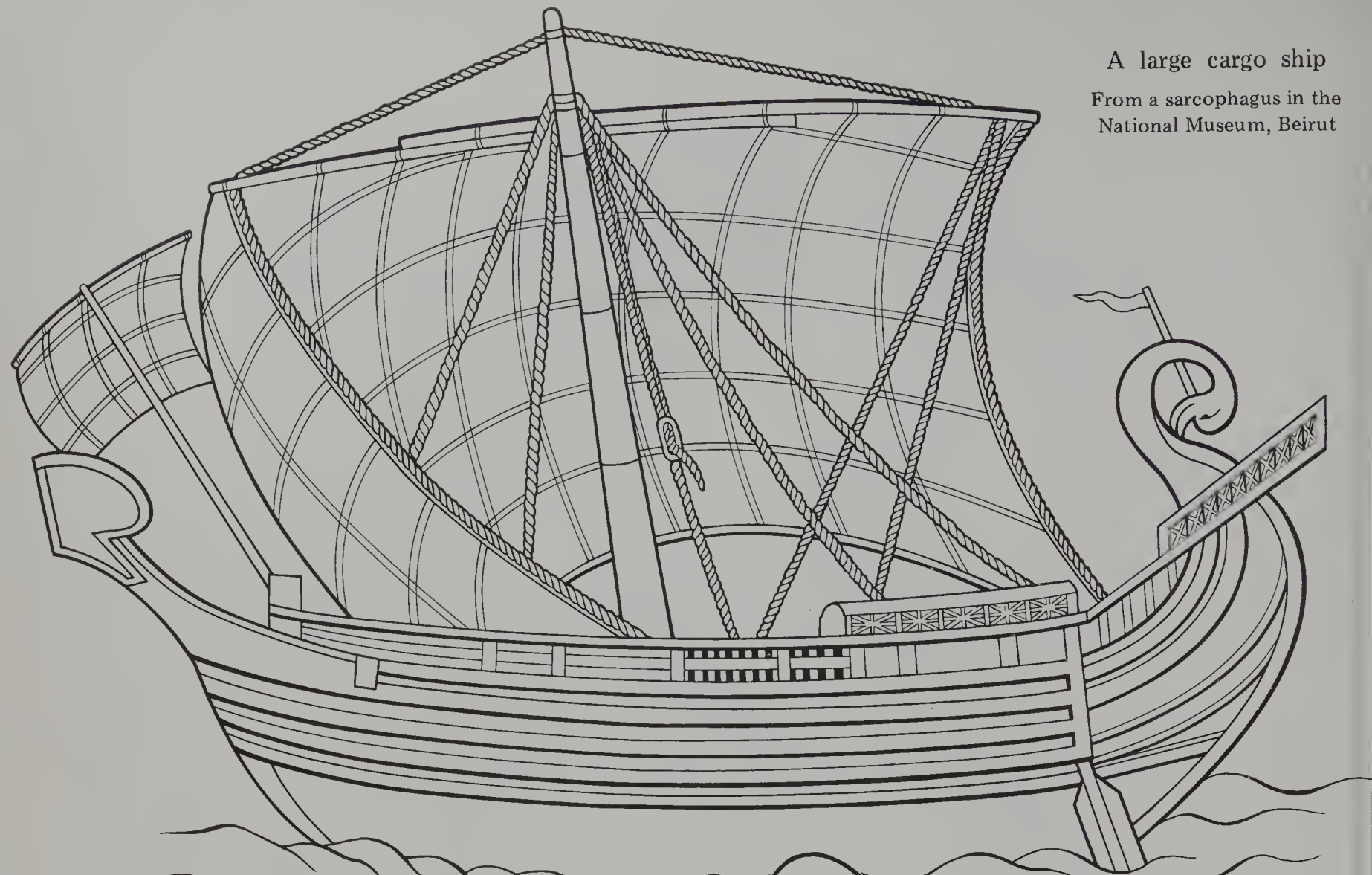
TITUS FLAVIUS
VESPASIANUS
A.D. 70 - 79



From one of the great marble panels discovered under the *Palazzo della Cancelleria*, Rome

A large cargo ship

From a sarcophagus in the
National Museum, Beirut



A *caudicaria*, a small boat that could sail along the coast or be pulled up river with a rope fastened to the mast.

From a sarcophagus in the Ny-Carlsberg Glyptotek, Copenhagen



TITUS FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS

A.D. 79 - 81

Titus' short rule was benevolent and happy, except for a big fire in Rome and the eruption of Vesuvius which destroyed Pompeii. His death at not quite 42 was mourned by all.

...amor ac deliciae generis humani.

Suetonius, *Divus Titus*, I. 1



←
O navis, referent in mare te novi
fluctus! o quid agis? fortiter occupa
portum! nonne vides, ut
nudum remigio latus

et malus celeri saucius Africo
antennaeque gemant, ac sine funibus
vix durare carinae
possint imperiosius

aequor? non tibi sunt integra lintea,
non di, quos iterum pressa voces malo,
quamvis Pontica pinus,
silvae filia nobilis,

iactes et genus et nomen inutile;
nil pictis timidus navita puppibus
fidit. tu, nisi ventis
debes ludibrium, cave.

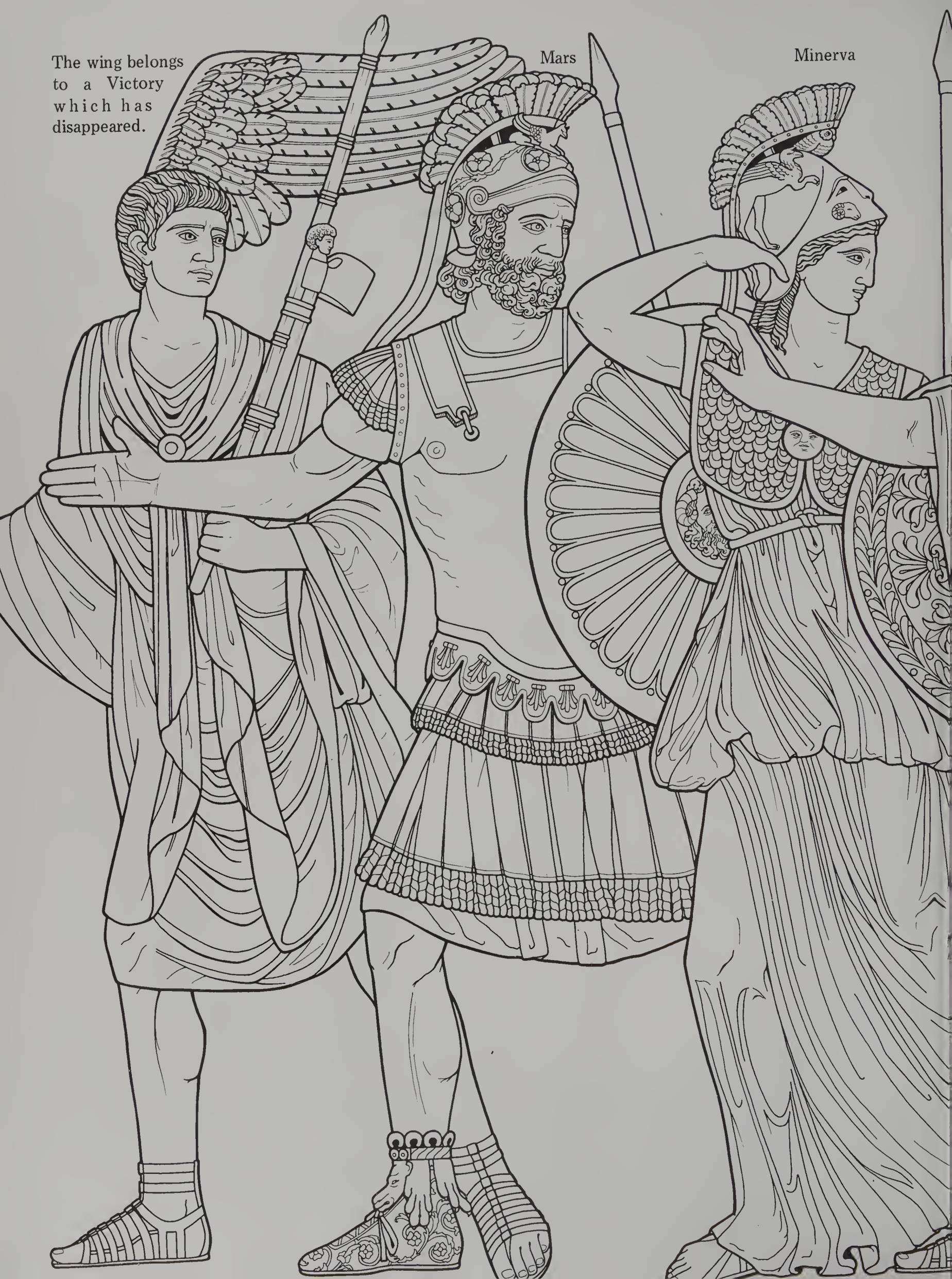
nuper sollicitum quae mihi taedium,
nunc desiderium curaue non levis,
interfusa nitentes
vites aequora Cycladas.

Horace, *Odes*, I. 14

The wing belongs
to a Victory
which has
disappeared.

Mars

Minerva



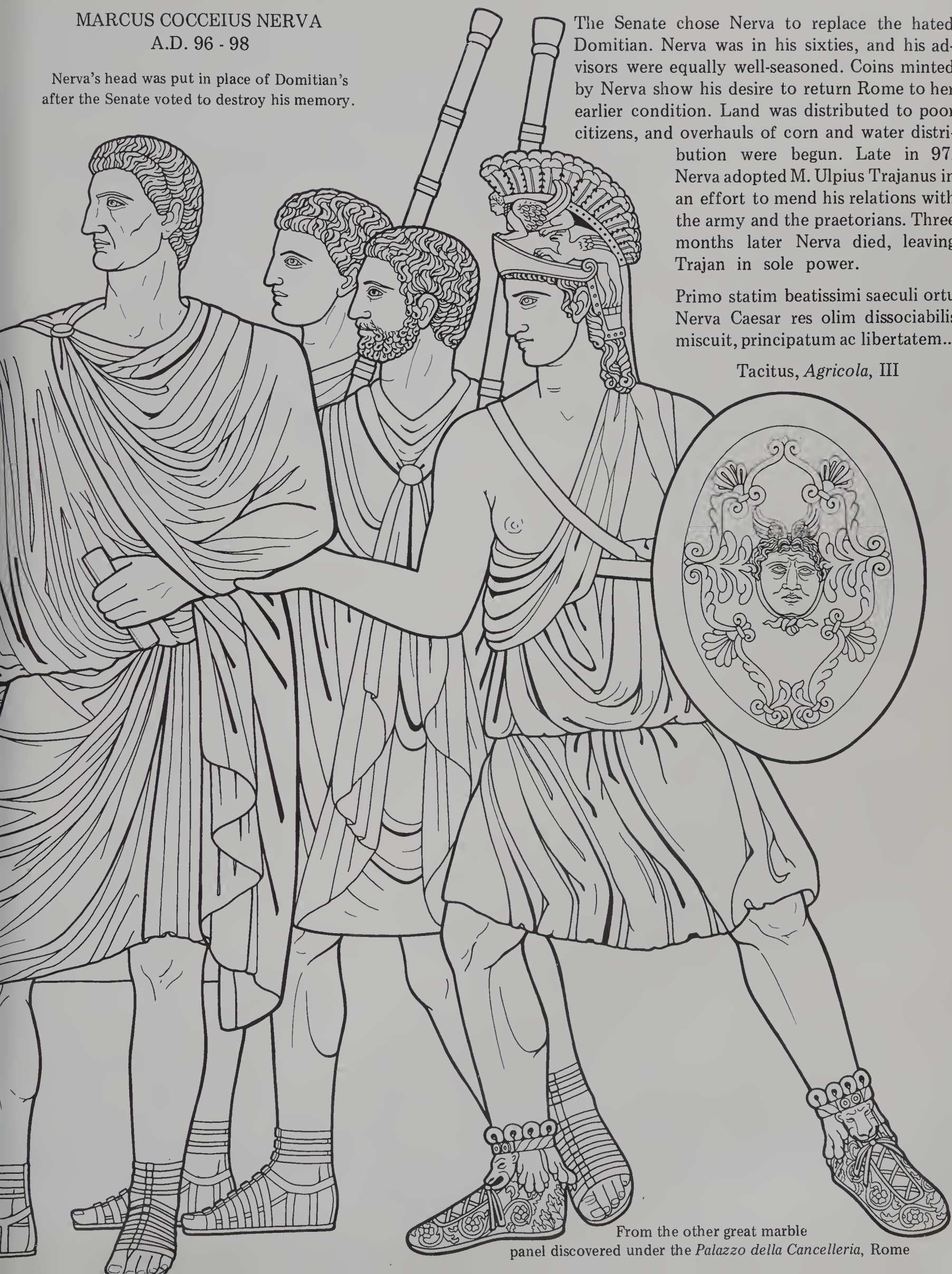
MARCUS COCCEIUS NERVA
A.D. 96 - 98

Nerva's head was put in place of Domitian's
after the Senate voted to destroy his memory.

The Senate chose Nerva to replace the hated Domitian. Nerva was in his sixties, and his advisors were equally well-seasoned. Coins minted by Nerva show his desire to return Rome to her earlier condition. Land was distributed to poor citizens, and overhauls of corn and water distribution were begun. Late in 97, Nerva adopted M. Ulpius Trajanus in an effort to mend his relations with the army and the praetorians. Three months later Nerva died, leaving Trajan in sole power.

Primo statim beatissimi saeculi ortu
Nerva Caesar res olim dissociabilis
miscuit, principatum ac libertatem...

Tacitus, *Agricola*, III



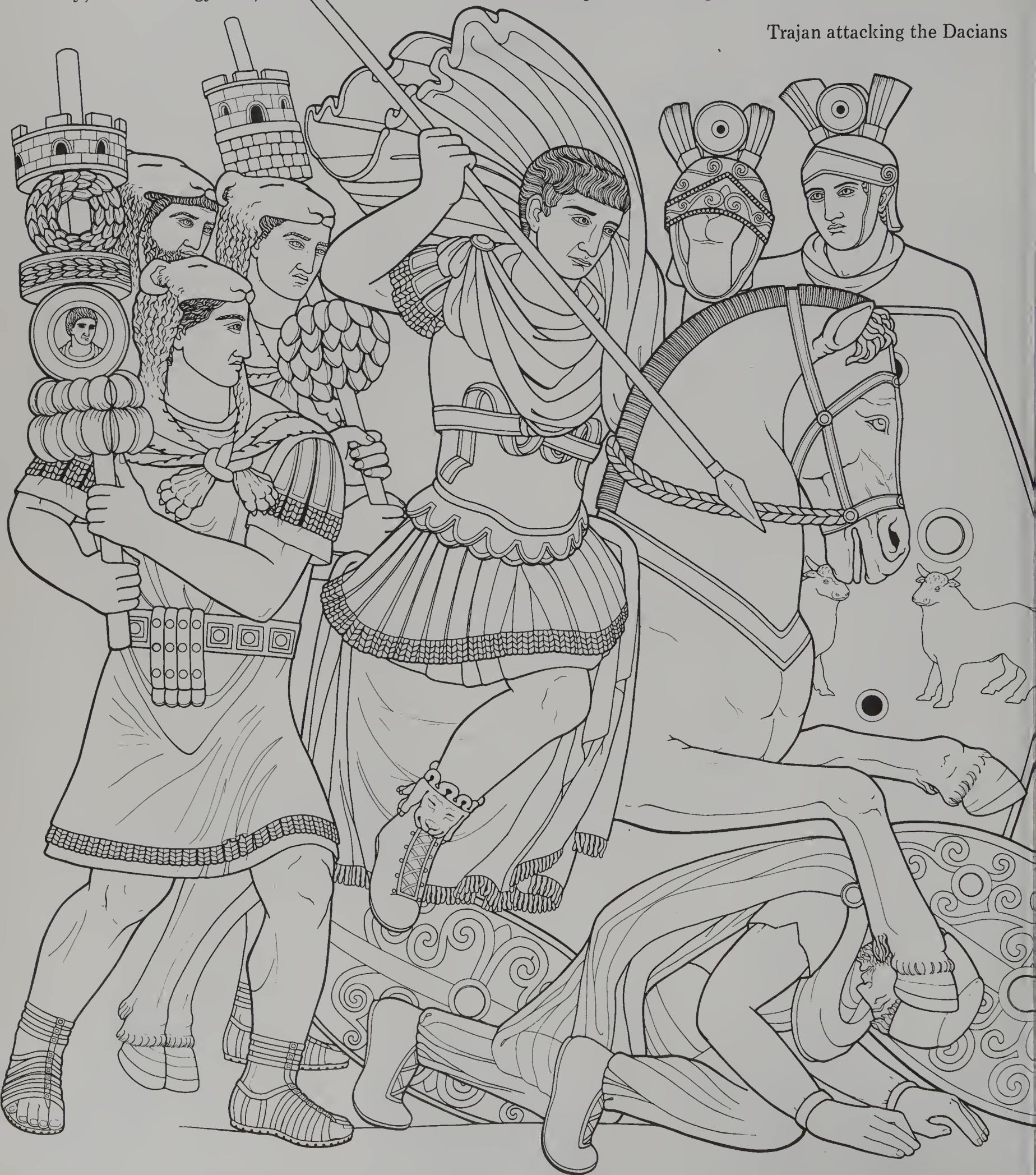
From the other great marble
panel discovered under the *Palazzo della Cancelleria*, Rome

Iustus...de causis
senatus populusque
Romanus optimi tibi
cognomen adiecit.

Pliny, *Traiani Panegyricus*, 4

Trajan's ability as a general won him popularity in Rome. His two campaigns in the difficult terrain of Dacia were carried out with painstaking attention to detail. The same ability marked his administration of the Empire; the road system was improved, the port of Ostia enlarged, the civil service well run. From the spoils of Dacia he financed the construction of the Forum of Trajan in Rome and numerous other public buildings.

Trajan attacking the Dacians

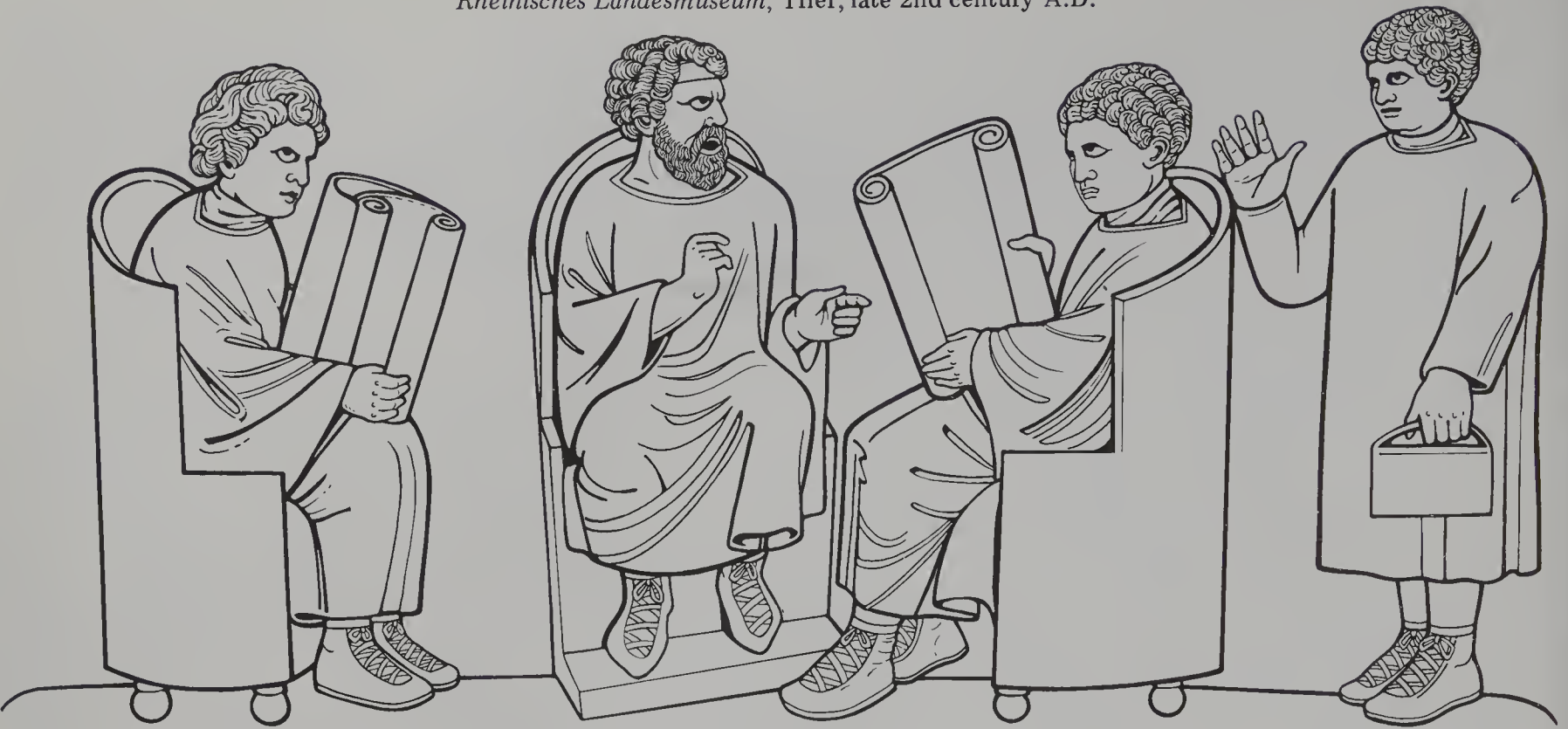


From a relief once in the Forum of Trajan, reused on the Arch of Constantine, Rome

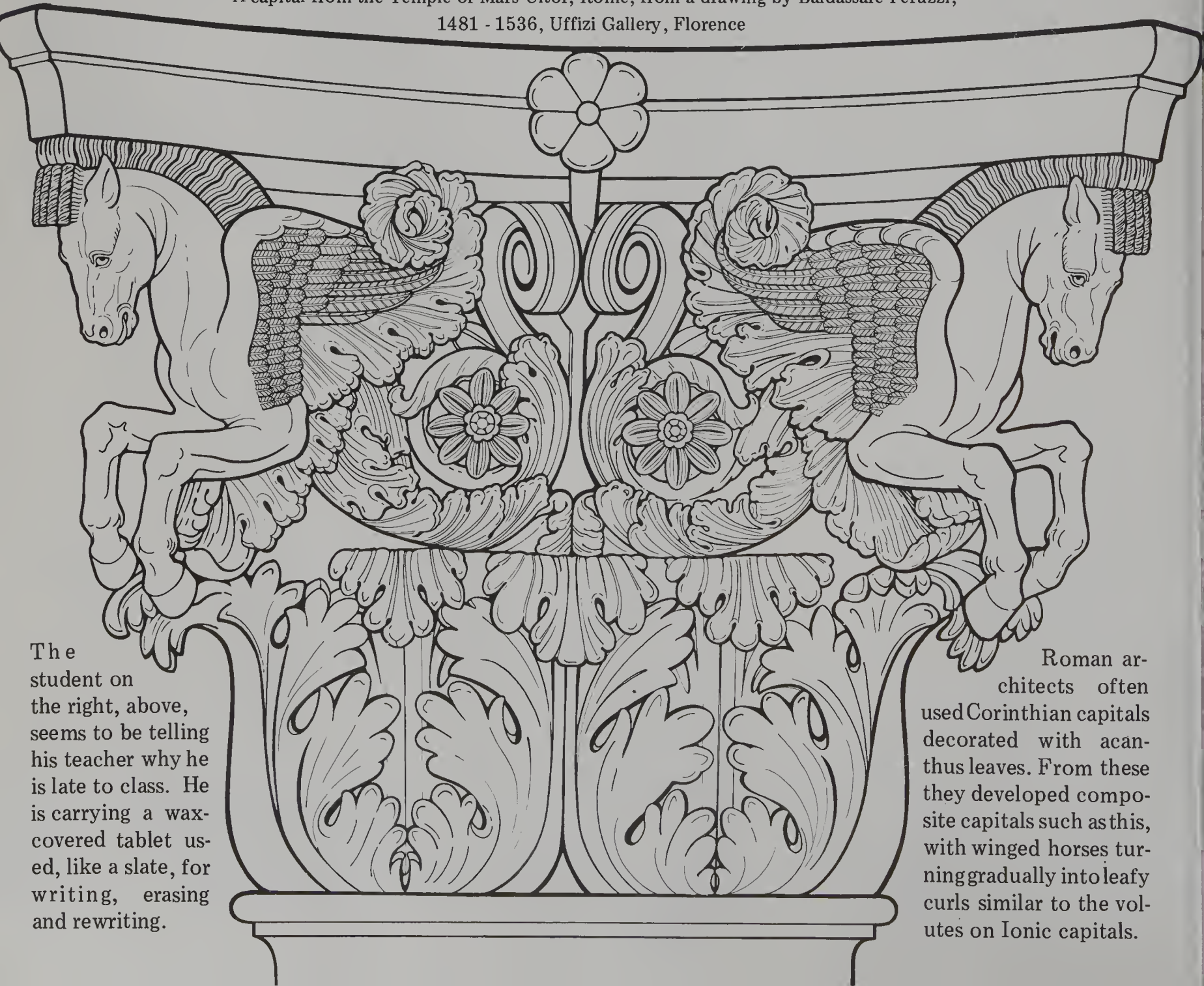
Victory marks the end of the first Dacian campaign on Trajan's column in Rome. The hundreds of scenes on the column unroll like a scroll from bottom to top. In Trajan's time it could easily be "read" from the two wings of the library built on either side.



From Trajan's Column, Rome



A capital from the Temple of Mars Ultor, Rome, from a drawing by Baldassare Peruzzi, 1481 - 1536, Uffizi Gallery, Florence



The student on the right, above, seems to be telling his teacher why he is late to class. He is carrying a wax-covered tablet used, like a slate, for writing, erasing and rewriting.

Roman architects often used Corinthian capitals decorated with acanthus leaves. From these they developed composite capitals such as this, with winged horses turning gradually into leafy curls similar to the volutes on Ionic capitals.

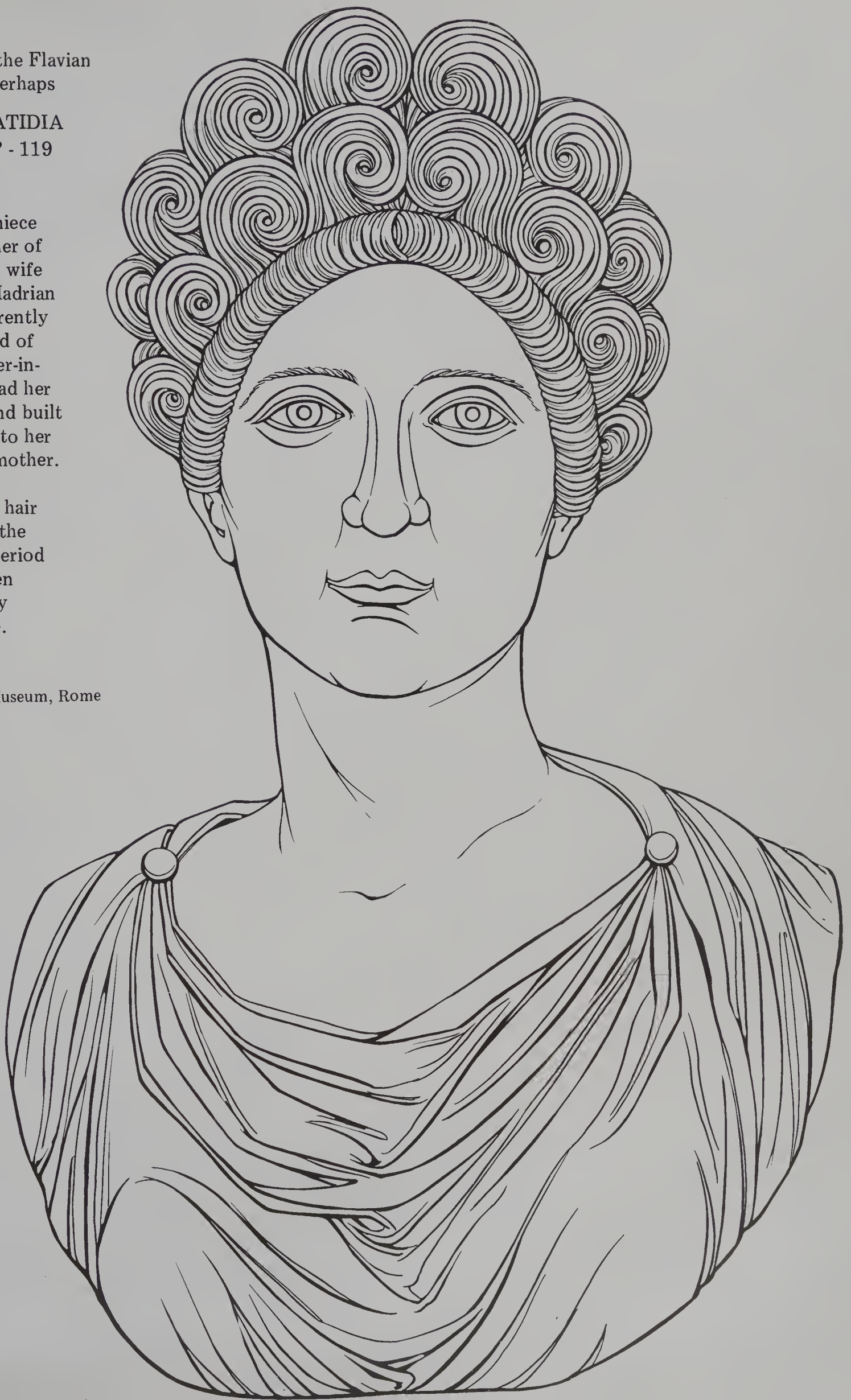
A woman of the Flavian
period, perhaps

VIBIA MATIDIA
A.D. 68? - 119

Trajan's niece
and mother of
Hadrian's wife
Sabina. Hadrian
was apparently
quite fond of
his mother-in-
law; he had her
deified and built
a temple to her
and her mother.

Women's hair
styles of the
Flavian period
were often
extremely
elaborate.

Capitoline Museum, Rome

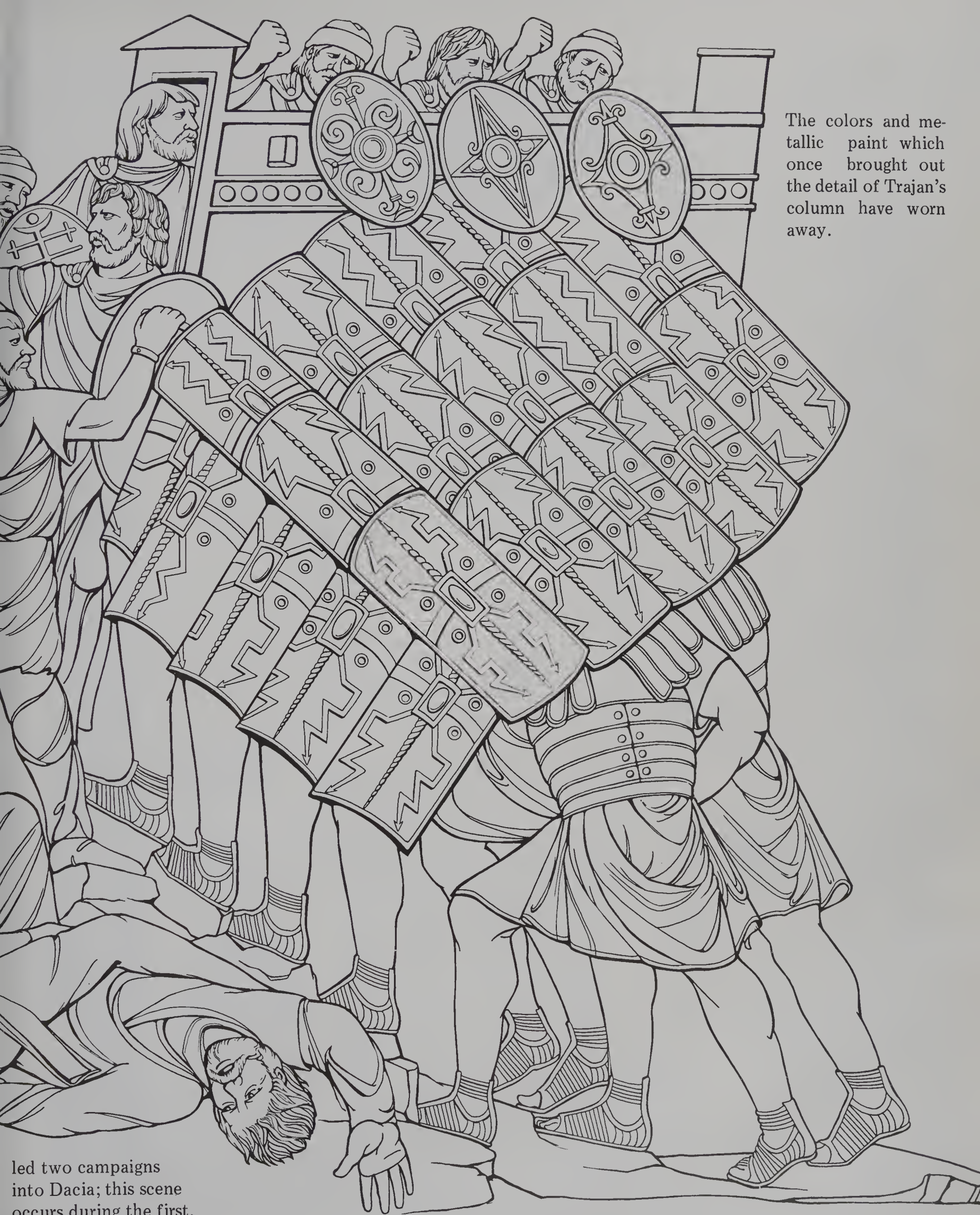


ANTINOUS

The beauty of Hadrian's favorite was captured in many works of art. After he drowned in the Nile in 130, Antinous was deified by many towns.



Soldiers of a Roman legion, whose emblem is seen on their shields (the thunderbolt, found on many such emblems, symbolized the power Jupiter gives to the Empire), attack a town in Dacia (Romania). Trajan



The colors and metallic paint which once brought out the detail of Trajan's column have worn away.

led two campaigns into Dacia; this scene occurs during the first, in 102. The shields are held in a formation called a *testudo* (tortoise) commonly used by Roman soldiers.

From Trajan's Column, Rome

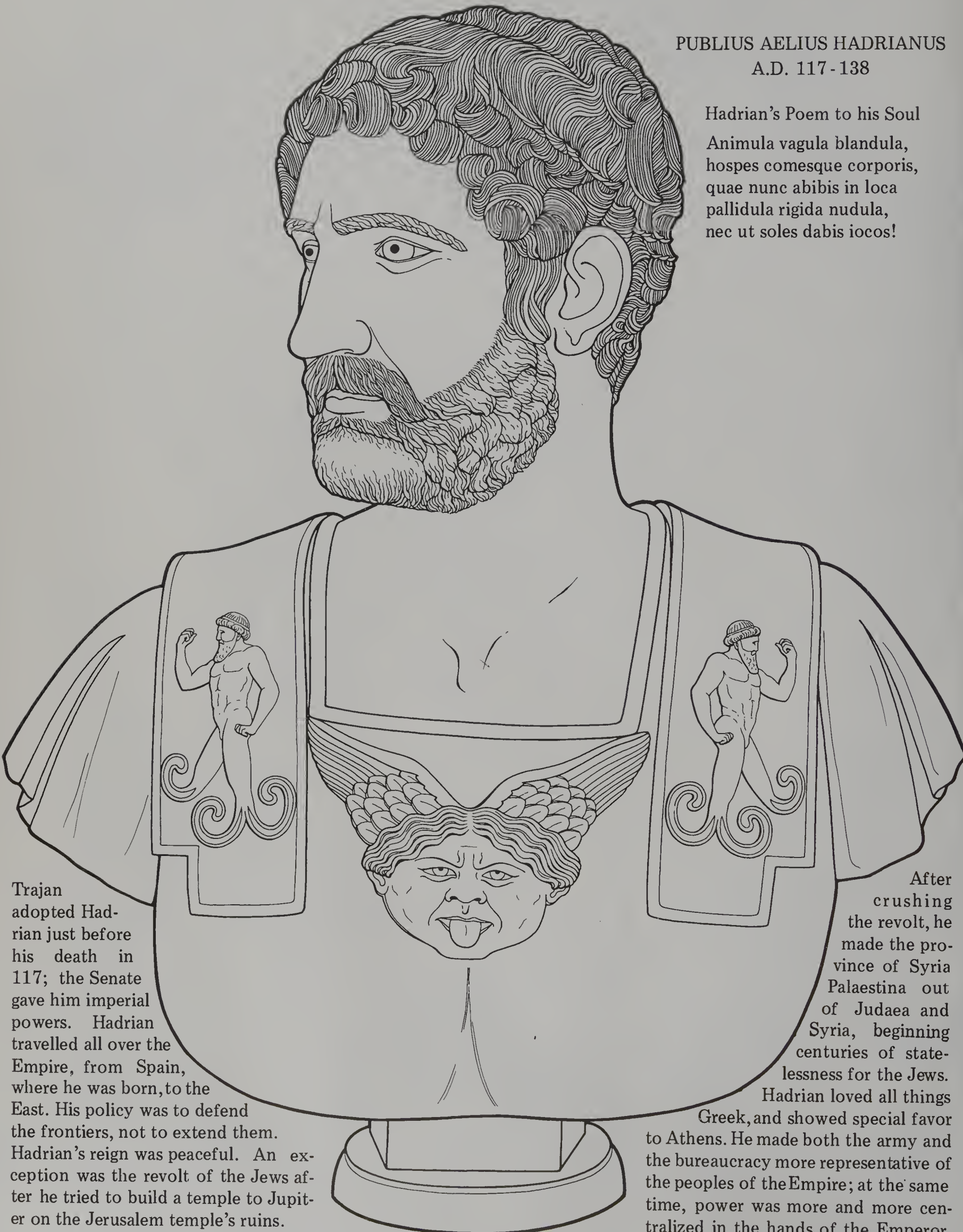
...tum elatis super capita scutis densa testudine succedunt.

Tacitus, *Histories*, 3. 27

PUBLIUS AELIUS HADRIANUS
A.D. 117-138

Hadrian's Poem to his Soul

*Animula vagula blandula,
hospes comesque corporis,
quae nunc abibis in loca
pallidula rigida nudula,
nec ut soles dabis iocos!*



Trajan adopted Hadrian just before his death in 117; the Senate gave him imperial powers. Hadrian travelled all over the Empire, from Spain, where he was born, to the East. His policy was to defend the frontiers, not to extend them. Hadrian's reign was peaceful. An exception was the revolt of the Jews after he tried to build a temple to Jupiter on the Jerusalem temple's ruins.

After crushing the revolt, he made the province of Syria Palaestina out of Judaea and Syria, beginning centuries of statelessness for the Jews. Hadrian loved all things Greek, and showed special favor to Athens. He made both the army and the bureaucracy more representative of the peoples of the Empire; at the same time, power was more and more centralized in the hands of the Emperor.



A Second Style wall painting from the Villa of P. Fannius Sinistor at Boscoreale, painted about 50 B.C. The manner of portraying a city is influenced by theatre scenery (note the mask in the center).



From the base of the Column of Antoninus Pius, Vatican Museum



ANTONINUS PIUS
A.D. 137-161

Adopted by Hadrian in 138, Antoninus ruled during his last illness and succeeded to power without difficulty. Antoninus Pius was at heart a kind, conservative farmer. Hadrian had travelled for over half of his reign; Antoninus left Italy seldom if at all. Hadrian's outlook had been Greek, cosmopolitan; Antoninus' was Roman, Italian. His relations with the Senate were harmonious. At the same time, power grew more centralized. Abroad, peace was kept, though not easily.

Iam vero pater vester divinus ille vir, providentia pudicitia frugalitate innocentia pietate sanctimonia omnes omnium principum virtutes supergressus, tamen et palaestram ingressus est et hamum instruxit et scurras risit.

From a letter to Marcus Aurelius by his old teacher, M. Cornelius Fronto

The Apotheosis of Antoninus Pius and Faustina in the presence of Campus Martius (holding the column whose base this relief decorates) and Rome.

LUCIUS VERUS

A.D. 161 - 169

Lucius Verus and Marcus Aurelius were adopted by Antoninus Pius at Hadrian's request. Although Antoninus realized that Lucius Verus was not particularly capable, Marcus Aurelius shared his position and power with him. Verus set out for Armenia to fight the Parthians. After their defeat (for which he unjustly took credit) Mesopotamia was made a Roman protectorate. Verus' troops brought to Italy a plague which reduced the number of men available to administer the Empire and may have been a cause of later problems. His own death in 169 was probably a relief to his co-ruler.

In summa meae res gestae tantae sunt, quantae sunt scilicet, quoi-quoimodi sunt: tantae autem videbuntur, quantas tu eas videri voles.

Lucius Verus to his old teacher M. Cornelius Fronto regarding the history Fronto is writing about his Parthian campaign.

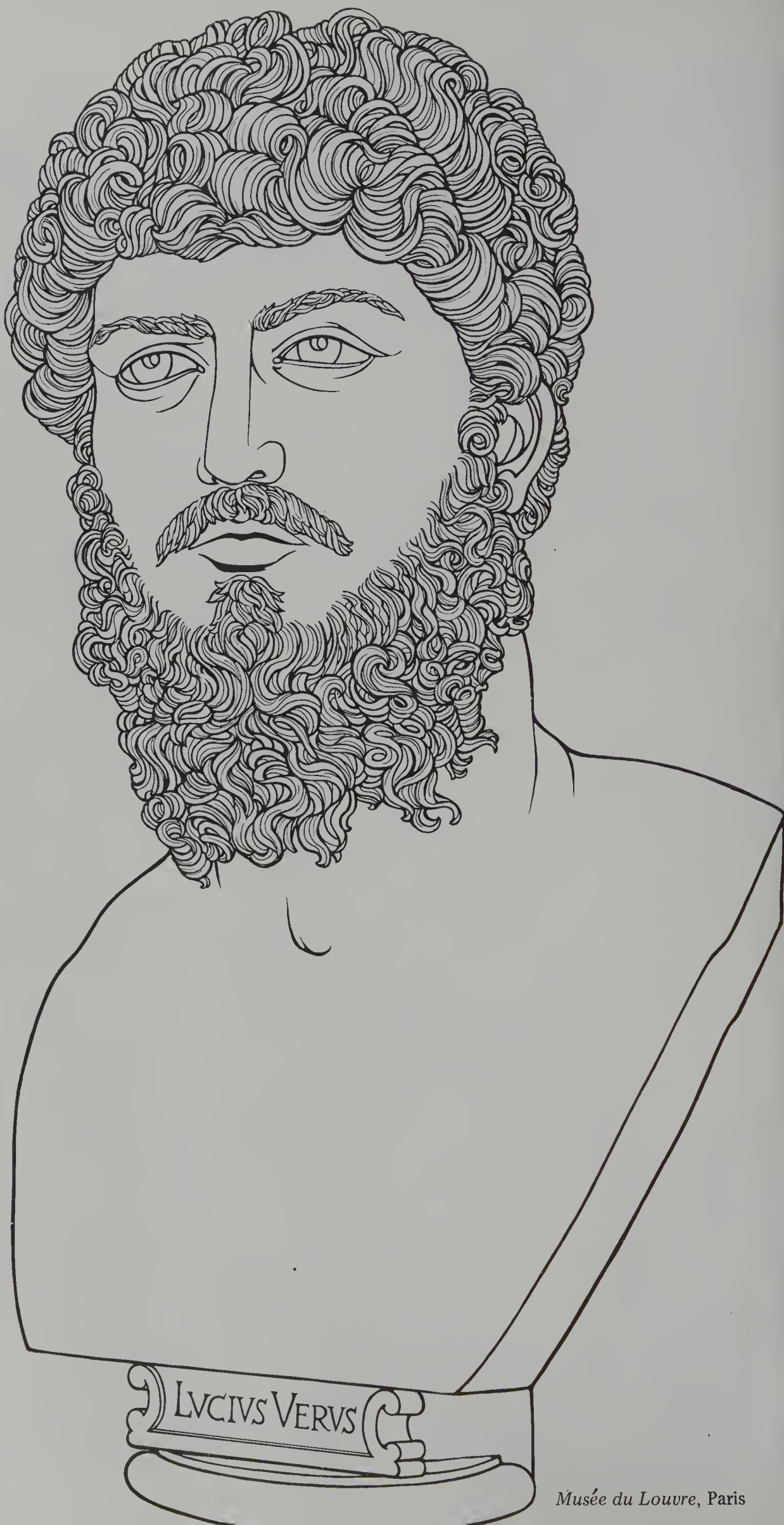
MARCUS AURELIUS

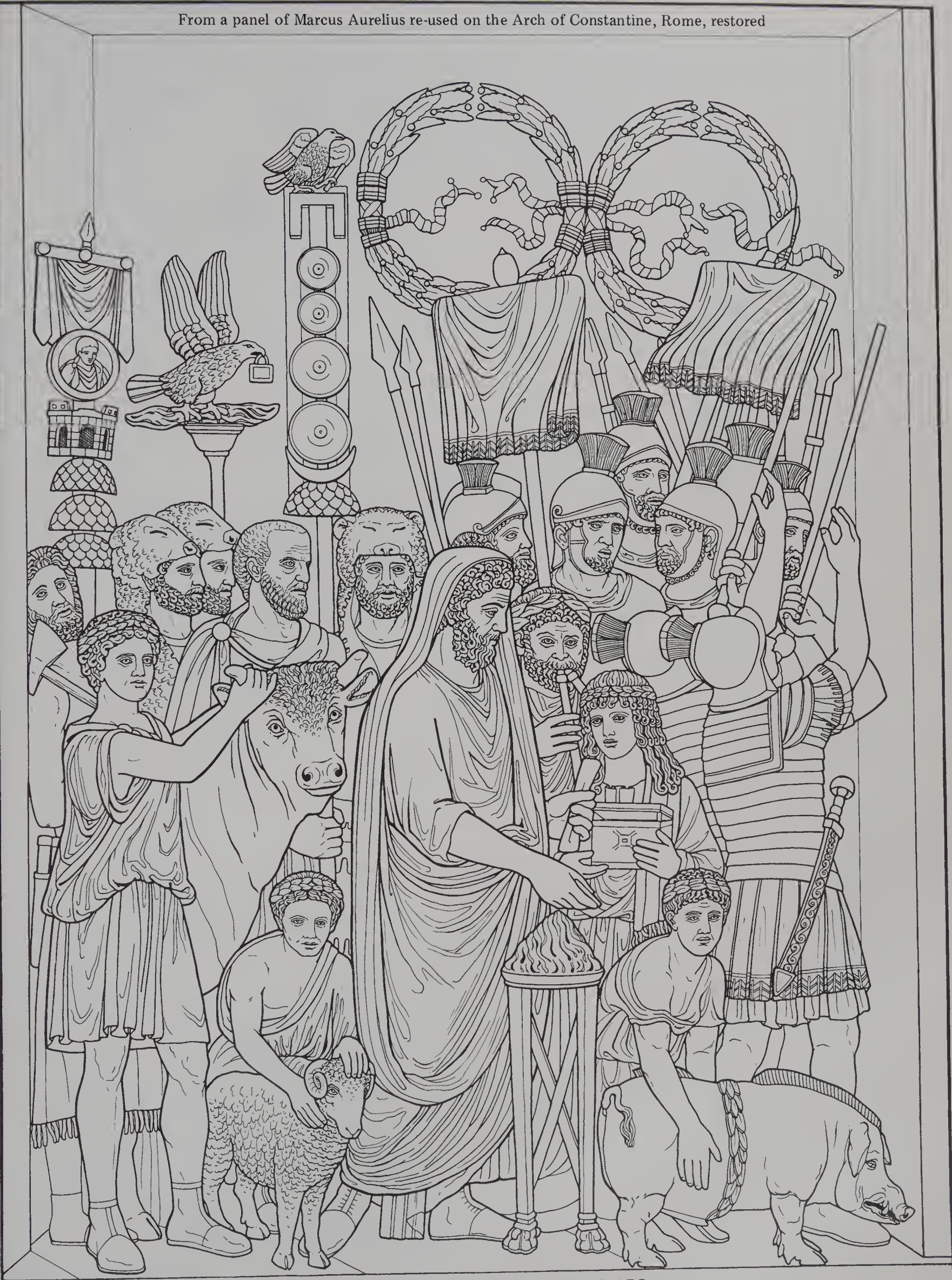
A.D. 161 - 180

Marcus Aurelius was educated, under Hadrian's instructions, by the best teachers of rhetoric, law, grammar, philosophy, painting, etc. Rhetoric was his great love until, in his mid-twenties, he turned to Stoic philosophy, which influenced the rest of his life. Much of his reign was spent at war; he wrote his *Meditations* while on campaign.

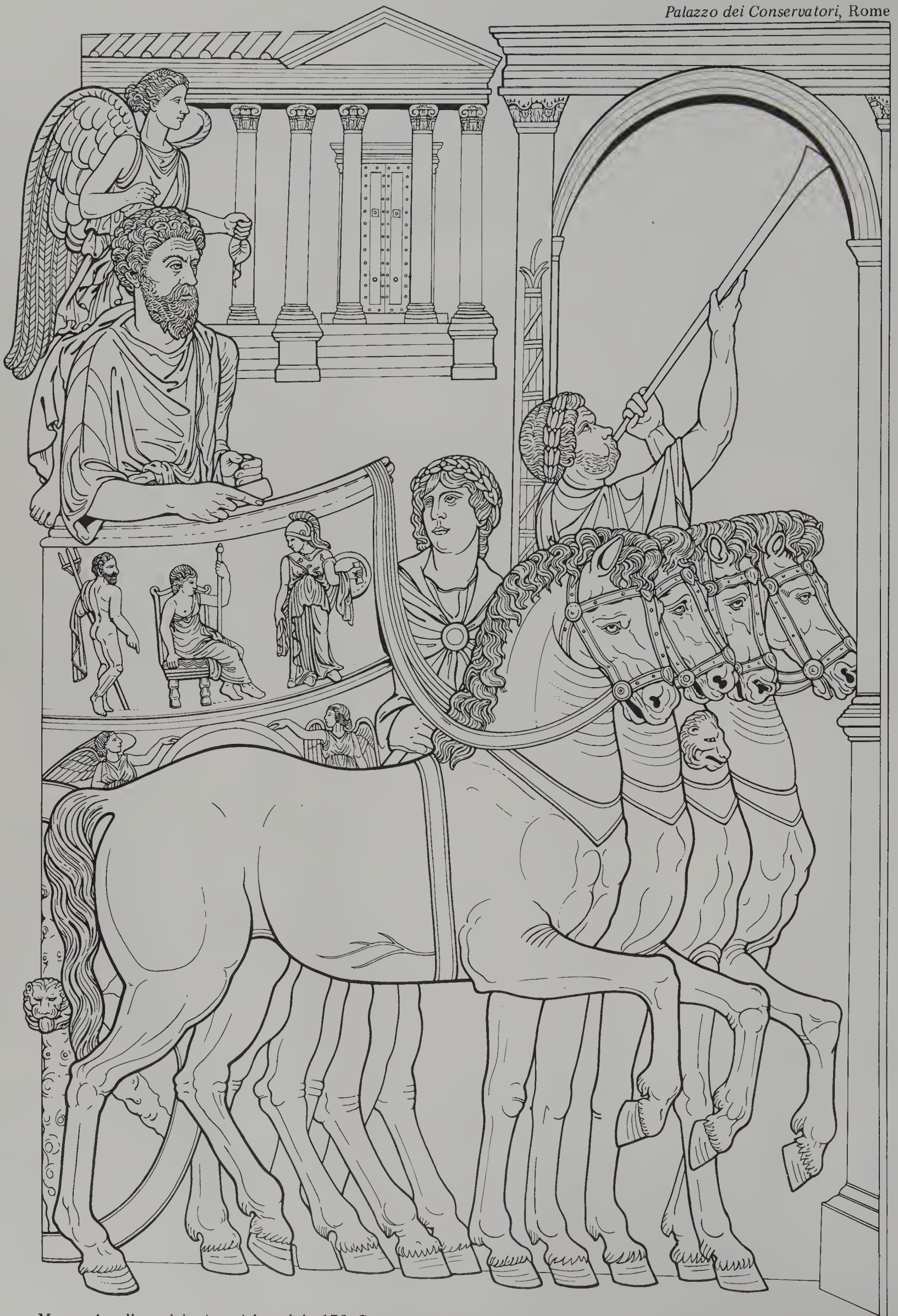
Non enim quicquam est quod imperatorem melius commendet gentibus quam clementia. Haec Caesarem deum fecit, haec Augustum consecravit, haec patrem tuum specialiter Pii nomine ornavit.

Letter from Marcus Aurelius to his wife, Faustina.





MARCUS AURELIUS SACRIFICES TO MARS



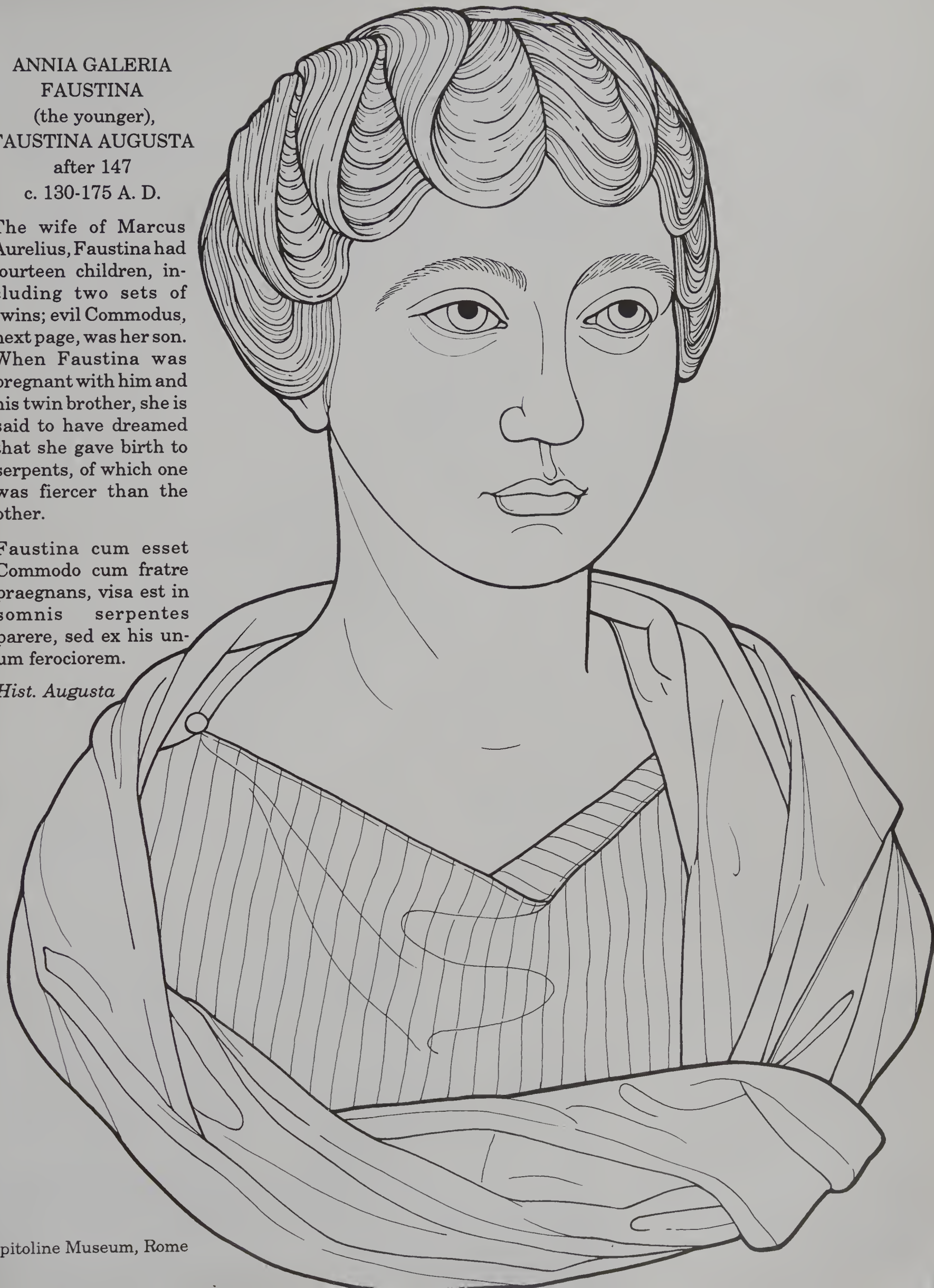
Marcus Aurelius celebrates a triumph in 176. Commodus was in the chariot too, but his figure was erased after his death.

ANNIA GALERIA
FAUSTINA
(the younger),
FAUSTINA AUGUSTA
after 147
c. 130-175 A. D.

The wife of Marcus Aurelius, Faustina had fourteen children, including two sets of twins; evil Commodus, next page, was her son. When Faustina was pregnant with him and his twin brother, she is said to have dreamed that she gave birth to serpents, of which one was fiercer than the other.

Faustina cum esset
Commodo cum fratre
praegnans, visa est in
somnia serpentes
parere, sed ex his un-
um ferociorem.

Hist. Augusta

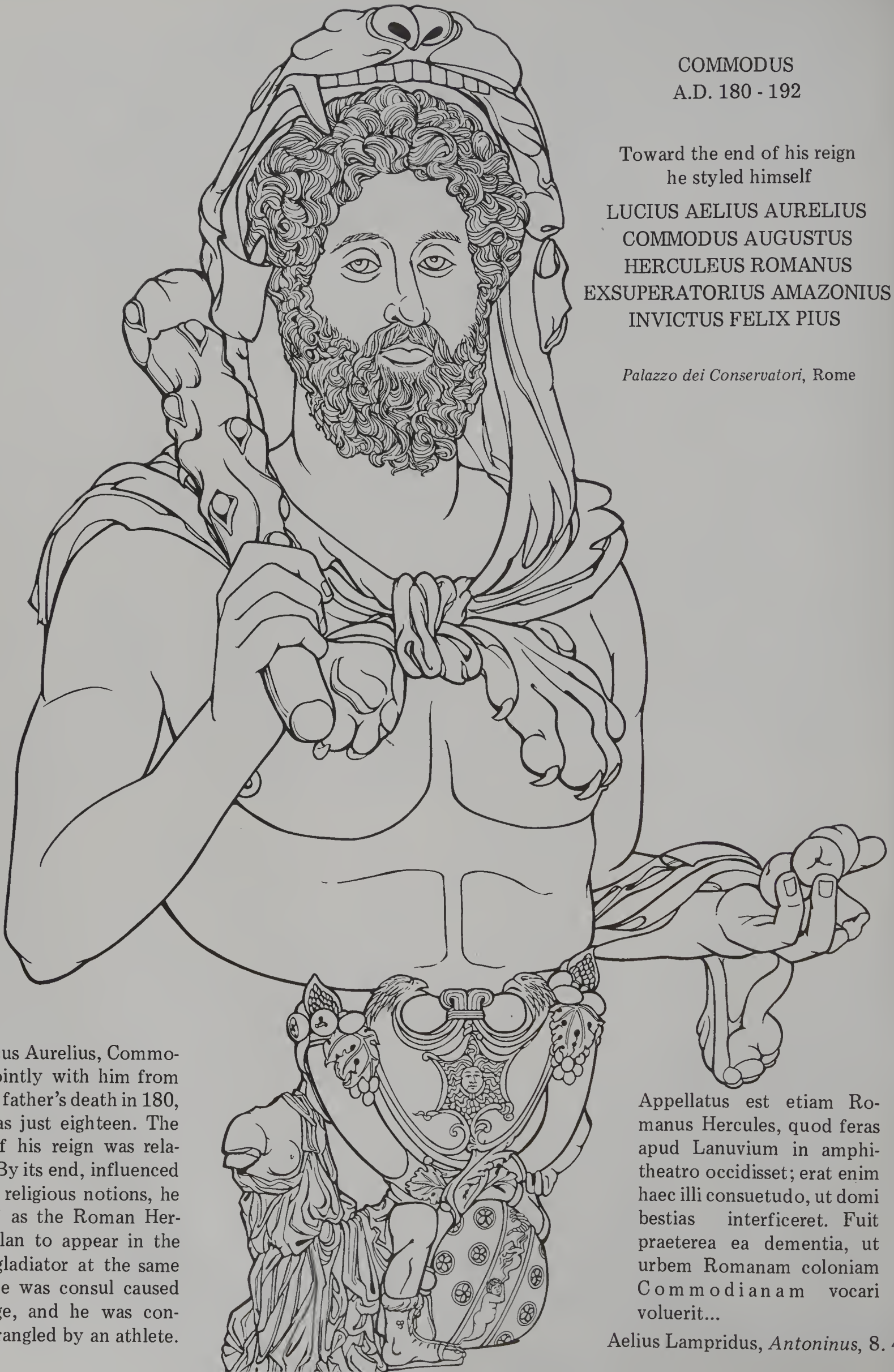


COMMODUS
A.D. 180 - 192

Toward the end of his reign
he styled himself

LUCIUS AELIUS AURELIUS
COMMODUS AUGUSTUS
HERCULEUS ROMANUS
EXSUPERATORIUS AMAZONIUS
INVICTUS FELIX PIUS

Palazzo dei Conservatori, Rome



Son of Marcus Aurelius, Commodus ruled jointly with him from 177 until his father's death in 180, when he was just eighteen. The beginning of his reign was relatively calm. By its end, influenced by fanatical religious notions, he saw himself as the Roman Hercules. His plan to appear in the arena as a gladiator at the same time that he was consul caused great outrage, and he was consequently strangled by an athlete.

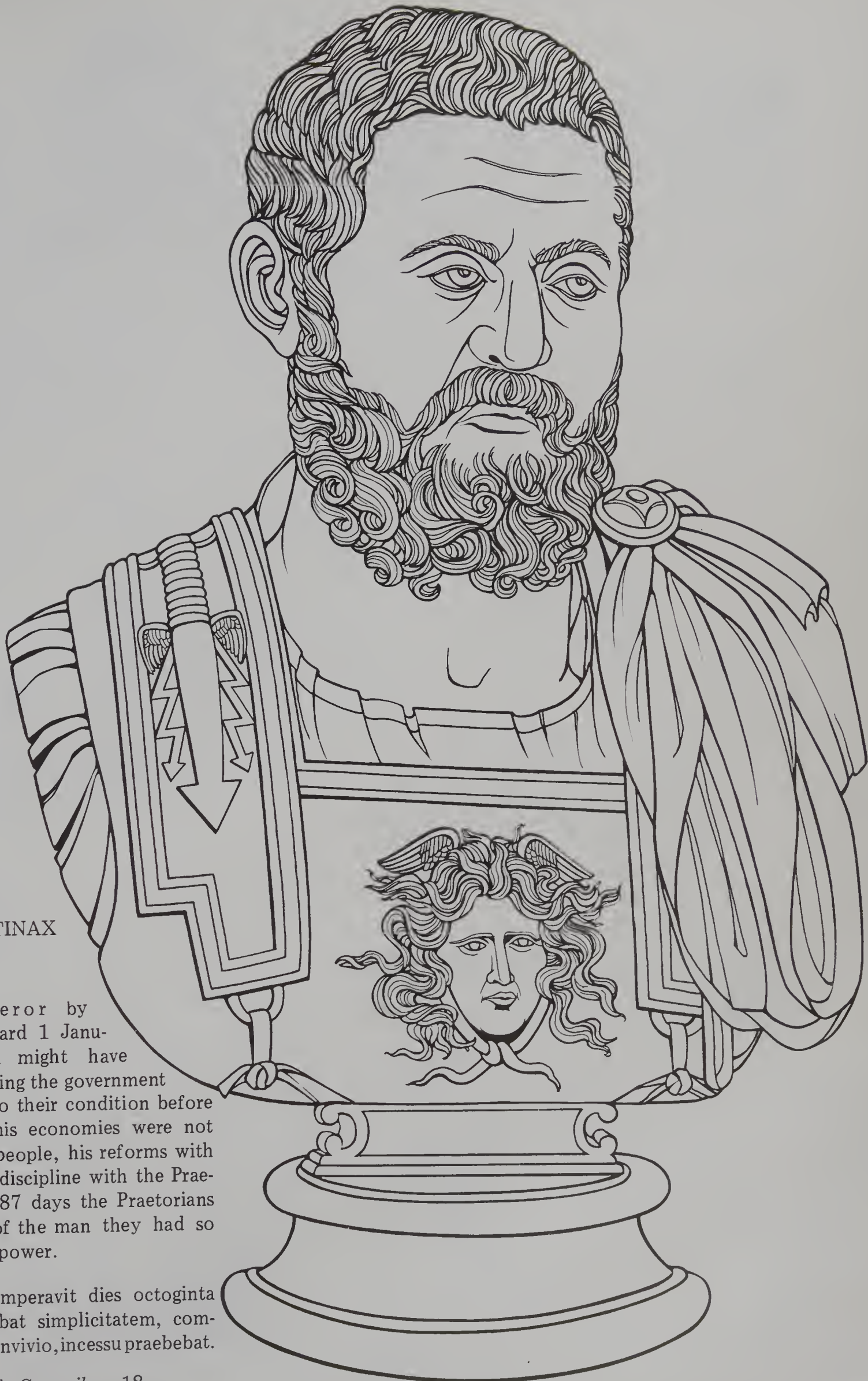
Appellatus est etiam Romanus Hercules, quod feras apud Lanuvium in amphitheatro occidisset; erat enim haec illi consuetudo, ut domi bestias interficeret. Fuit praeterea ea dementia, ut urbem Romanam coloniam Commodianam vocari voluerit...

Aelius Lampridus, *Antoninus*, 8. 4

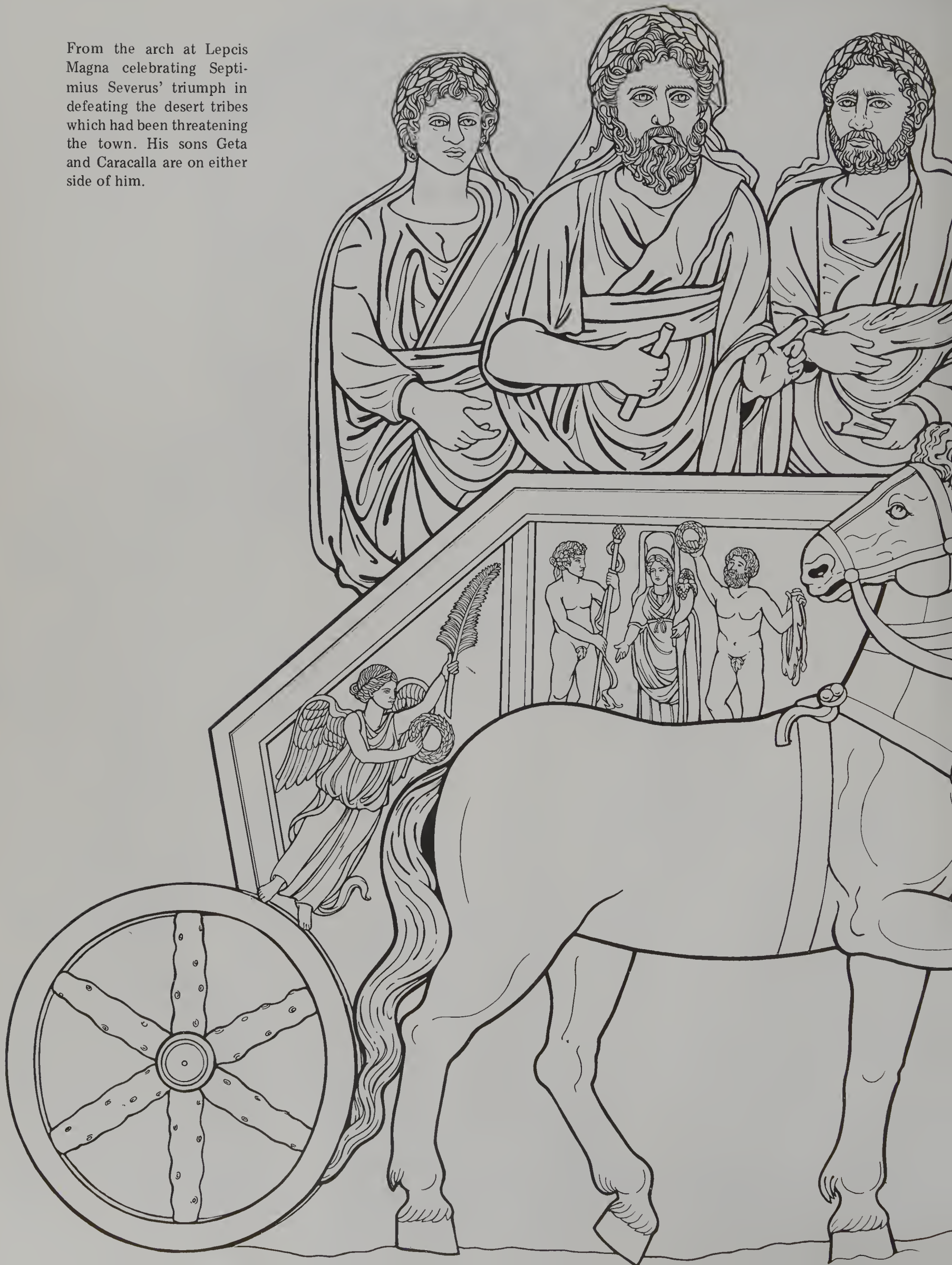
PUBLIUS
HELVIUS PERTINAX
A.D. 193

Proclaimed Emperor by the Praetorian Guard 1 January 193, Pertinax might have succeeded in restoring the government and the treasury to their condition before Commodus. But his economies were not popular with the people, his reforms with the Senate or his discipline with the Praetorians. So, after 87 days the Praetorians cut off the head of the man they had so recently put into power.

Helvius Pertinax imperavit dies octoginta quinque . . . Amabat simplicitatem, communem se affatu, convivio, incessu praebebat.



From the arch at Lepcis
Magna celebrating Septi-
mius Severus' triumph in
defeating the desert tribes
which had been threatening
the town. His sons Geta
and Caracalla are on either
side of him.



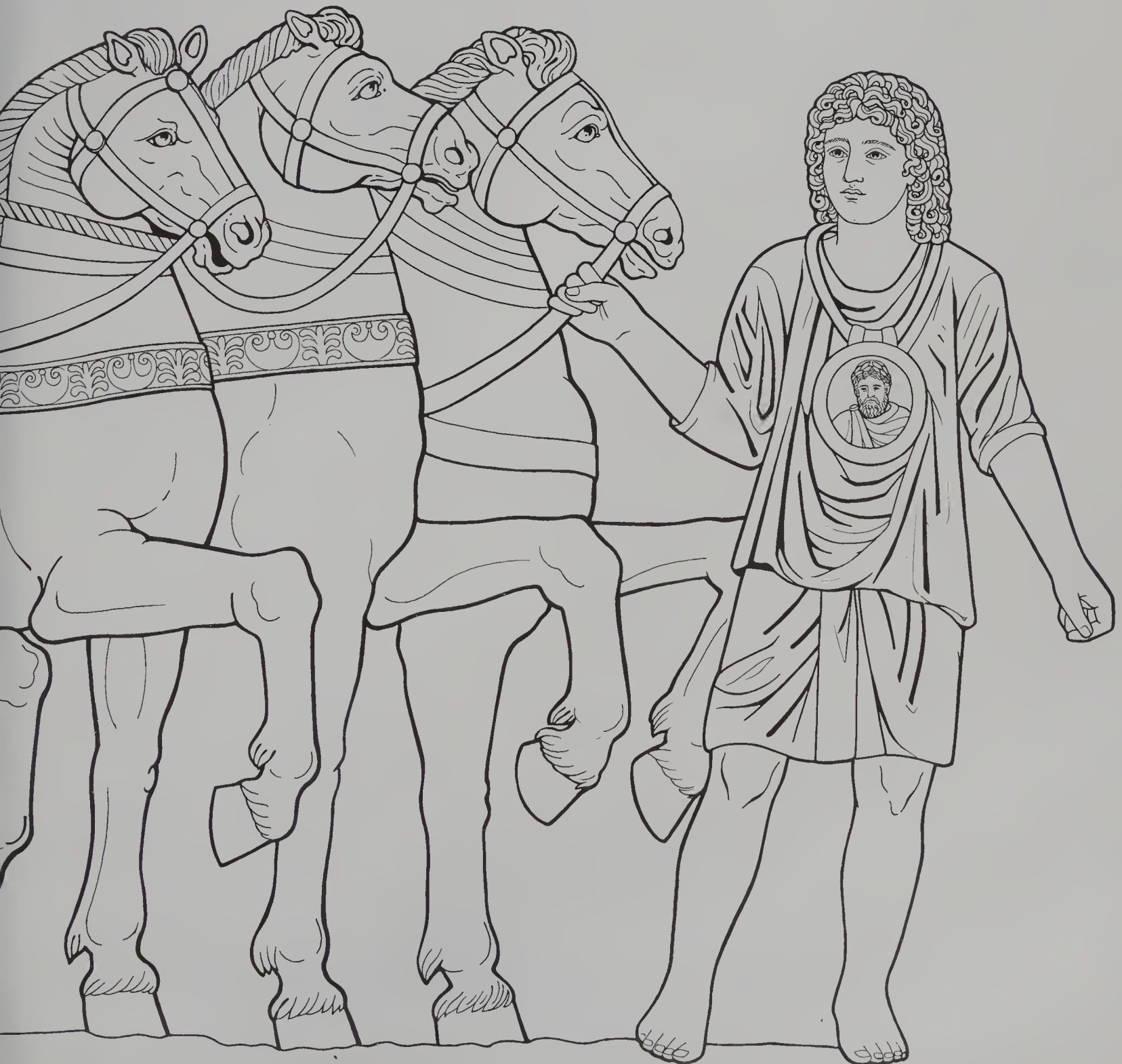
LUCIUS SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

A.D. 193 - 211

After Pertinax's death, Septimius Severus was hailed as Emperor at Carnuntum. Once in Rome, he won recognition by the Senate after vowing not to put any of its members to death without a trial. But many senators supported his two chief rivals, Pescennius Niger and Clodius Albinus, and were later killed. Severus spent much of the years from 193 to 199 defeating Niger and Albinus and punishing their partisans. He confiscated estates and set up a new treasury department to manage them and the estates of the Antonines. From their proceeds he increased the army's pay. At all times he took care to keep the army happy, sometimes at the expense of civilians. Severus was very interested in the law and employed two great jurists to work on making the law more equitable. He named both his sons, Geta and Caracalla, as his successors, but soon after his death at York in 211, Geta was killed and his name and face were removed from all public monuments.

Septimius Severus imperavit annos decem et octo...Hic in Britannia vallum per triginta duo passuum milia a mari ad mare deduxit. Fuit bellicosissimus omnium, qui ante eum fuerunt. Acer ingenio, ad omnia, quae intendisset, in finem perseverans. Benivolentia, quo inclinasset, mirabili ac perpetua... Latinis litteris sufficienter instructus, Graecis sermonibus eruditus, Punica eloquentia promptior, quippe genitus apud Leptim provinciae Africae.

Epitome de Caesaribus, XX



ANNIAE
ARESCVSA



Two- and four-horse chariot races took place in a race course called a circus. The race consisted of seven laps around the course; twenty-five races were usually run in a day. Drivers wore the colors of the different "teams." Here a chariot is about to round the *metae*, or turning posts. The horseman who just turned in front was responsible for urging on the horses and clearing the course in front.



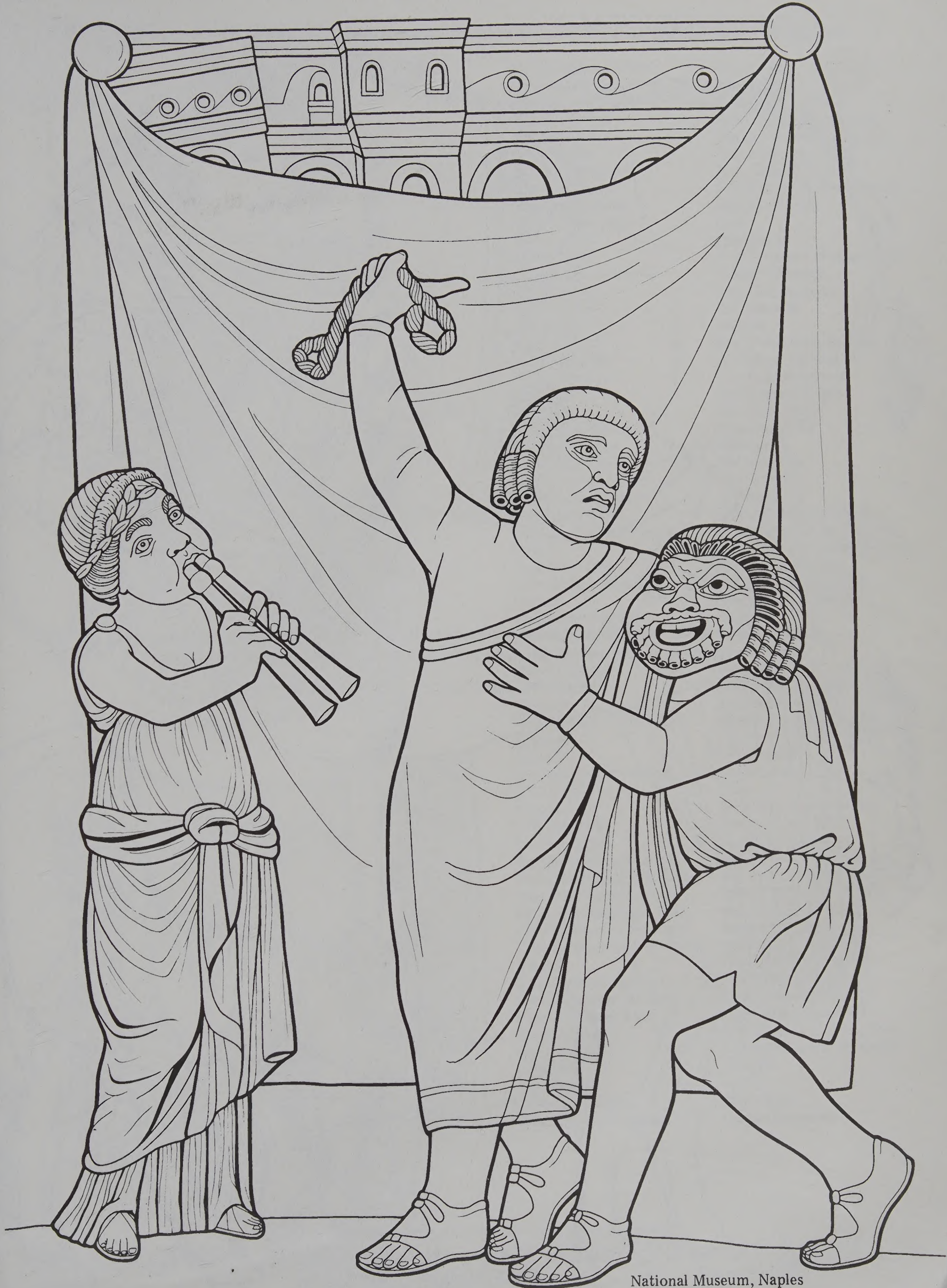
Totam hodie Romam circus capit, et fragor aurem
percutit, eventum viridis quo colligo panni.
Nam si deficeret, maestam attonitamque videres
hanc urbem veluti Cannarum in pulvere victis
consulibus.

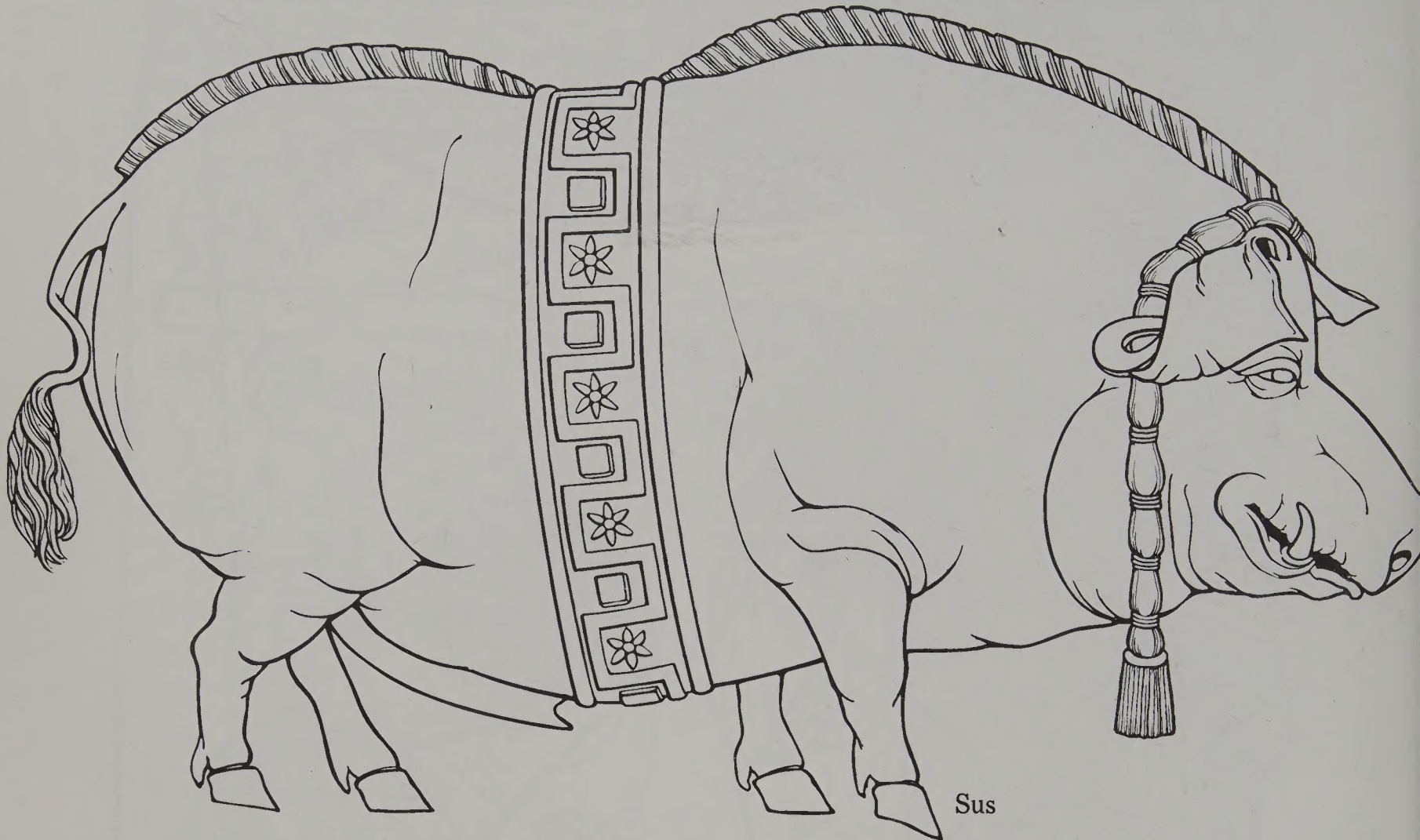
Latin comedy used the masks and costumes of Greek comedy; plots, too were often borrowed. Here a man tries to calm an

angry friend, probably the father of the banqueter (accompanied by a flute-player) whose slave is guiding him home.



A SCENE FROM A COMEDY
National Museum, Naples

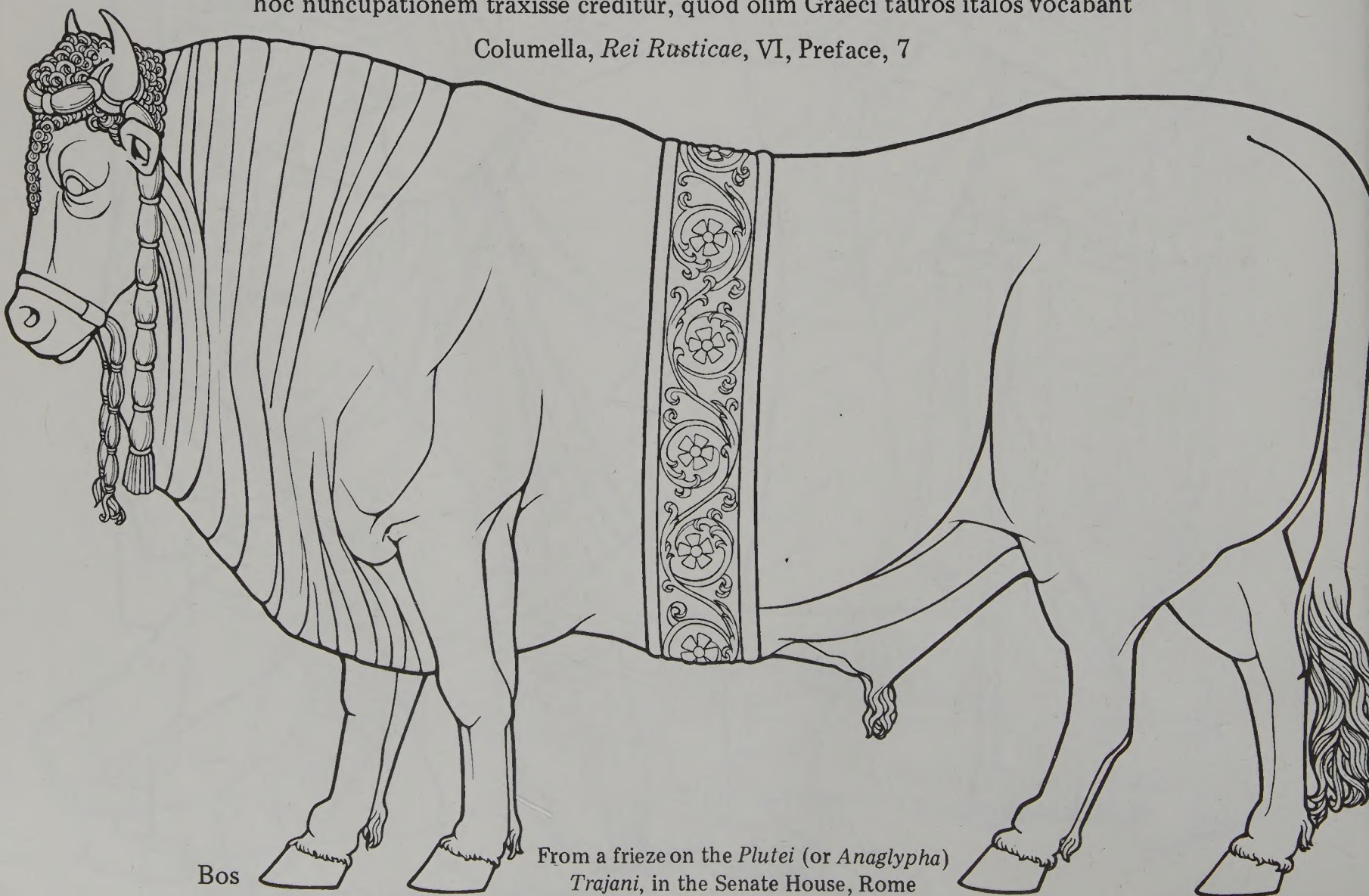




Sus

Nec dubium, quin...ceteras pecudes bos honore superare debeat, praesertim in Italia, quae ab hoc nuncupationem traxisse creditur, quod olim Graeci tauros italos vocabant

Columella, *Rei Rusticae*, VI, Preface, 7



Bos

From a frieze on the *Plutei* (or *Anaglypha*)
Trajani, in the Senate House, Rome

See Good overcome
Evil in *Tales*
of Great
DRAGONS.

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